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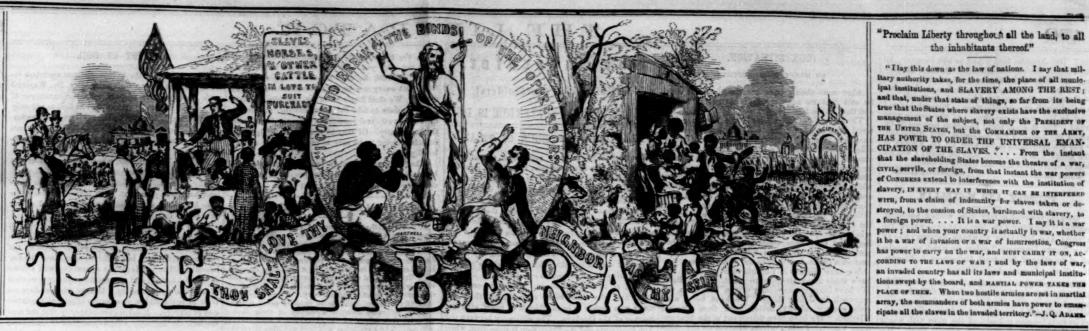
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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-girania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are sutherised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial ittee, but are not responsible for any debts of the committee, pas are not responsible for any debts of the aper, viz : - Wennett Phillips, Edward Quincy, Edward, Phillips, Edward Quincy, Edward Responsible for any debts of the MUND JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GABRISON, JR.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON. Printers.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 38.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1650.

A REVOLUTION THREATENED.

Rumors of a meditated Pro-Slavery Military usur-pation have filled the air for some days past. Here we some significant extracts from a Washington let-er in the New York Express:— WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1862.

and as sure as the sun tour rise to morrow, more was or tenfold worse calamities than the present to relate, if Abolition malice and vile political scheming is allowed much longer to rear its head, while the national exist-ence is threatened so sternly.

## THE COURSE FOR McCLELLLAN.

The political vultures still hover over Washing on-Wilson, Fessenden and the rest are there, wait for their opportunity to give McClellan a stab in

ing for their opportunity to give McClellan a stab in the back, like stealthy Indians, and then raise their hideous war-whoop against him once more.

Under these circumstances, what is the duty of General McClellan? His position is like that of Wellington in the Spanish peninsula, when he was interfered with by the British Cabinet; and it is a duty which he owes to the country, no less than to himself, to follow the example of that illustrious and patriotic general. When "the iron Duke" found that the administration were bent on his destruction, and the defeat of the army which he was leading, he firmly took his stand, and insisted that the cabal mly took his stand, and insisted that the cabal should be broken up. His country was in danger, and he was in a position to dictate terms. His remonstrances had the desired effect: the meddling Cabiner was Cabinet was overthrown, and thenceforward victory crowned the British arms. Now, this is the ground which McClellan ought to take, in reference to that portion of the administration at Washington which ninistration at Washington which as responsible for the present condition of things. He ought to insist upon the modification and reconstruction of the Cabinet, in order to have it purged of the radical taint which may again infuse its poison over the whole. Now is the time for him to prove himself not only a great general, but a statesman worthy of the occasion, and of the responsibility which he has assumed. The safety of the country is entrusted to him. He is bound to see that no insidious enemy lurks behind about his base of operations. His own security and the security of his army are involved, and the fate of the republic itself is at stake. He is master of the situation. He is the only man in whom the troops and the country have confidence as a general for the chief command of the army in the field. He has a right to demand indemnity for mity for the past and security for the future, and e ought not to rest satisfied till he is assured by cts, not mere promises, that his plans shall not be interfered with hereafter. The game is now in his hands, and unless he plays his best trump, and disposes effectually of the radicals, as he has the power to do then. poses enectually of the radicals, as he has the power to do, they will soon dispose of him by striking him down in the very crisis of the campaign now opened in Maryland, on which hang the destinies of the American republic, and of millions of the human race yet unborn.—New York Herald.

The Abolition dervishes are sneering and growling and howling at McClellan, "He believes in and howling at McClellan, "He believes in earthworks," the press says that, a year ago, called for the deposition of the President. "He has lost the confidence of the people." And the set in general have some deprecatory word or some shallow sneer. What they really mean is an assault on the President! The Detroit Press thus sketches this tribe in the region of the bloody Abolitionist, Wade:—"The followers of our bloody Senator, of course, had long faces, and were propings in the Wade:—"The followers of our bloody Senator, of course, had long faces, and were profuse in the abuse which they heaped upon the President. They openly advised the impeachment not only of the Fresident, but the Secretary of War, and Major-General Halleck, the Commander-in-Chief; but in the same proportion that the radicals were offended, the friends of the Constitution rejoiced." And this journal thus talks about such rascality: "We care very little," are its indignant words, "for these attacks upon General McClellan. At the proper

Refuge of Oppression. time he will vindicate himself. He will not, because he is traduced, resign in the face of the enemy. He will not whine, nor complain at the orders of the Government. But we do care for the devilish spirit which prompts those attacks."-Boston Post.

#### DR. BROWNSON.

The rebellion of the South has given Dr. Brownson a wide opportunity for the display of his politi-cal wisdom. Archbishop Hughes and he have had one or two tilts on the emancipation of the negro, in which our learned friend got a terribly severe trim-

Patriot! Do you grow faint-hearted at the way the thing looks for our nationality? See President Lincoln's firm resolve to stand in and under the Constitution, and thus save the Union, as he slaps radicalism, and makes it smart and reel.—New York

Now that the "First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers"—having received their red breeches from General Hunter—are disbanded, the niggers who composed the "nucleus" of Greeley and Hunter's army of "Americans of African descent," have been put to work making rush baskets and cedar tubs, so that Uncle Sam now adds to his numerous other avocations that of basket and tub

naker.

Greeley and the whole abolition tribe do not like this. Was there ever such cruelty heard of as to force a nigger to make tubs and baskets? It is awful—a pro-slavery device, a degradation of flesh and blood, a waste of General Hunter's red breeches. Poor Greeley! Poor Abolitionists, that they should live to see their sable darlings making tubs and baskets !- Detroit Free Press.

When Democrats are asked to abandon their party, let them reply that while that party controlled the Government, there was peace and plenty in the land. There was a market for everything at a good price, and labor had its reward. In an evil hour, the Democracy was defeated, and, alas, what has followed! Now we are in the midst of the most terrible civil war the world ever knew. Bloodshed is the order of the day. Carnage is all over the land. ble civil war the world ever knew. Bloodshed is the order of the day. Carnage is all over the land. This is the result of a change from Democratic policy. Why then should Democrats abandon their party? Never! Let them stand by their party, and when we succeed to power again, we will right the misfortunes brought upon the land by Republi-can rule.—Evansville (Ind.) Gazette.

To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

The following extract from the speech of the Rev. J. M. Manning, in the Tremont Temple, as remembered by one of the hearers, has considerable signifi-

## Selections.

LEADERS AS WELL AS A POLICY. BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

All agree that what we need is a wise and settled Policy, resting on a ripe Public Opinion. We may hope that despair of success, on its present plan, will incline the Government to another. In that case, we ought to understand ourselves in time.

Underrating our enemies, and using one hand instead of both, have been our errors hitherto. Let

Why babble here and now about a policy?
Why thus promote disunion at home? Why not stand simply for the Constitution? Down, patriot if you be, on the covert maligners of our Generals, of our Army, of our President, of our Constitution and our Union, because they are against their infernal schemes; let every man's indignant voice be set against the Abolition herd who are preaching anti-lawism from the rostrum of enlistment meetings, or the pulpit, or the press. Its tendency is to divide the loyal North. Stand for the Constitution. Patriot! Do you grow faint-hearted at the way

son has retreated, though having two men to our one. This demand springs from no weak partiality for favorite men, but is an imperative recessity, a fair claim, a simple conformity with approved and judicious custom. Anything short of this is mocking the country with empty professions. Lacking this, we radicals have no confidence in any mere proclamations, but expect and prophesy their failure. In this doubt how to save the ship, we claim fair play and sevent consciliators. and equal opportunities. Gentlemen conciliators and Quaker soldiers, you have fairly tried your plan. Our time is come; we claim the field, and the whole control of the reins.—

York Independent.

## ANTI-ABOLITION RANT.

"Mr. Phillips declares that from 1843 to 1861 he was a disunionist, and sought to break this Union! So far, then, as regards that period, there can be no mistake. He was, to all intents and purposes, at that time, just as much a traitor at heart as Barnwell Rhett. This qualifying remark that he sought disunion by means which the Constitution itself warranted and protected, amounts to nothing. Rhett, in preaching 'peaceable secession,' made the same claim, and with no greater absurdity."—N. Y. World.

This is a fair specimen of the anti-abolition rant which a few papers are disseminating in their daily and weekly issues. More arrant nonsense could not be written. Barnwell Rhett is a traitor. Why? Because he took up arms against his country, or encouraged those who did. Wendell Phillips is also a traitor. Why? Did he do the same thing? Oh no, but he advocated disunion. Is it treason to advocate disunion? Certainly not, unless it be proposed to carry it out by force of arms. Any memposed to carry it out by force of arms. Any mem-ber of Congress might rise in his place, and propose to relinquish the State of Maine, or purchase Cuba, either of which would be a very foolish proposition, but who would think of branding the proposal as treason? It is only when it wants to make a case against an Abolitionist, that the World forgets the meaning of words. Mr. Phillips's profession that he would have dissolved the Union by constitutional The following extract from the speech of the Rev. J. M. Manning, in the Tremont Temple, as remembered by one of the hearers, has considerable significance:—

"When the curtain rises in heaven to reveal the purest saints, we shall see John C. Fremont, General Hunter, Henry Ward Beecher, Wendell Phillips and Wm. Lloyd Garrison as the purest saints in heaven."

There was a reflection caused by the above portion of the Rev. gentleman's speech, Mr. Editor, on one of the hearers, that may be well for Bro. Manning and his orthodox brethren to look to, or else give up some of their apparent opposition to Theo. Parker's faith, which Manning and his co-religionists have thundered against in by-gone times. The circumstances and reflection were these. The gentleman who gives the above extract attended the meeting with his wife, who is a member of an orthodox behave their home, the wife asked her husband after retiring from the Temple, and quietly walking towards their home, the wife asked her husband is some of those persons named by Mr. Manning were not followers of Theo. Parker? Yes, replied the husband. Then, said the lady, "I cannot see how Mr. Manning can expect to see them in heaven."

The honest purpose, then, of Mr. Phillips is just as ramounts to nothing," says the World. Proof, Barnwell Rhett advocated "peaceable secession." The honest purpose, then, of Mr. Phillips is just as raminal as the hydrorilia strength and confined themselves to peaceful petitions to Congress in favor of separation, the World well knows that whatever else they might have been, they would not have been traitors. In asserting that "Wendell Phillips is just as much a traitor at heart as Barnwell Rhett," the World is doing its best to obliterate all just distinctions between treason and loyalty, and to bring us into a state of absolute anarchy, for the attainment of partisan objects. The infamons work that such such a state of absolute anarchy, for the attainment of partisan objects. The infamons work that such such as the world and Herald a

The Hon. Thaddels Stevens, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the present House, having been re-elected to said House in 1860 by the pretty decisive vote of 12,964 to 470 scattering, has just been unanimously nominated to the next House. On being notified of his nomination, he appeared and addressed the Convention as follows:—

Fellow-Citizens: I have come for the purpose of addressing you, and accepting your nomination. It is always gratifying to a public man to be assured of the continued confidence of those whose servant he is, but especially so in times like these, when the wisest men differ on questions of policy. I had prepared to speak on those questions, and to criticise, not in a fulsome manner, but as I thought it deserved, the conduct of the war and the present policy of the Administration; but in the last hour I have hesitated whether to speak as I had intended— The redding of the sum has given Do. Brown and the sum has given Do. Brown and the sum has given Do. Brown and the sum has given been for sum of the s

ministration as far a possible—saying at the same time that it is all in vain, unless they change their time that it is all in vain, unless they change their policy. Would it not be better that 15,000 armed slaves should lie unburied around the battle-fields near Manassas, than that your friends and mine should thus be there? The rebels might have slain them; they would have saved us, and our own men would have gone forth fresh into action and to victory. Yet at this sympathizers with treason at the North cry—
"Abolition!" Abolition—yes! abolish every thing
on the face of the earth but this Union; free every slave-slay every traitor-burn every rebel mansion if these things be necessary to preserve this temple of freedom to the world and to our posterity. Unless we do this, we cannot conquer them. I have spoken thus in Congress—and in the last week, after a few remarks of mine, the vote was 84 to 42—84

a few remarks of mine, the vote was 84 to 42—34 agreeing with me, where a year ago not fifty could have been found; and if I go back there again, if we have any one left to fight by that time, the whole nation will be with me! Either we must pursue that policy, or the war will be disgracefully abandoned at last, and our country divided—and he is a doned at last, and our country under—an he is a trailor who talks of separation on any terms! Again I thank you—I have said more than I intended when I began, less than I expected last night; but I have told you these things that, even if my principles be wrong, they shall never be hidden.

## BEWARE OF SHAM LOYALISTS!

Wilkes's Spirit of the Times, whose editor is a stanch and well-known Democrat, publishes in last week's number the following stinging editorial re-

stanch and well-known Democrat, publishes in last week's number the following stinging editorial remarks:—

"The sickening disasters of the 'change of base, and the dying wail of the thousands of our youth, abandoned by Casar in the swamps which found a mournful echo in almost every family, sent these. Pharisees confounded and cowering to their dens. But they reappeared again, and, at every step. Federal progress, have been ready to perplex the settlement. Even the last week beheld the digractic set of federal progress, have been ready to perplex the settlement. Even the last week beheld the digractic set of principle and projecting wholesale murder on the hollow pretence of retaliation.

"They who get up these meetings are the true alies of the insurgents. They have no words but those of tenderness for treason, and while they lavish slur and condemnation on the government, they sugar-coat their poison by specious devotion to the true leaders of the Democratic party, and we indignantly depty that they represent any wholesome part of it. Most of them are the mere third and fourth rate curs of office, fellows who never inhaled a rate curs of office, fellows who never inhaled asseme to be jealous of every invasion of the laws. They are shocked, forsooth, at the suspension of the hadeas corpus; they rave at the idea of the draft; they denounce every new measure of the government as a dangerous precedent; but they are never streek by the idea, that the war of the rebets is a dangerous precedent, or seem to comprehend that a man, surprised by an assassin, had better thrust a knife in the twistals of the missreant, than to desire his the best of the draft; they denounce every new measure of the government; who seized the benounced constitution; who basely better thrust a knife in the twistals of the missreant, than to desire his of the passed the Lecompton Constitution; who basely better thrust as the passed the Lecompton Constitution; who seized the conice of the production of the government; who made the South secre

ticians of the Fremont school from enlisting in the government service, lead them to expect some irregular organization, and thus interfere with the progress of recruiting." The Herald and Express are equally distressed at the idea that Gen. Fremont should have the command of fifty thousand men; the former threatens the Committee with the prospect of being sent to Fort Lafayette on the ground that they are "interfering with enlistments." It is high time we were done taking counsel of these traitors. It has long been our oninion that there is in the country long been our opinion that there is in the country but one man who has the patriotism, the ability and the public confidence necessary to carry the nation

rough this intensely critical period of its existence. What Garibaldi is doing for Italy, Fremont must what Garibaldi is doing for Italy, Fremont must do for America, or we have but little chance of surviving the present peril. To no other man can we confidently look for the Napoleonic vigor, power of combination, simplicity of purpose, and high moral courage that are so essential elements of successful command. We should prefer to have seen the question come up in a different shape. We should have preferred a direct appeal from the War Committee to the President, giving him distinctly to understand that the people are sick of the pro-slavery generals who have desolated our homes and accomplished nothing; that they are unwilling to have the experiment of the past year tried over again; and calling on him for the immediate restoration of Gen. Fremont to a position where his policy would control the ensuing campaign. Gen. Fremont would carry out the laws of Congress; Gen. Halleck will not; McClellan will not; Pope and McDowell will not. Those laws are in almost every particular identical with the plan of Gen. Fremont for the pacification of Missouri. What he proclaimed in August, 1861, Congress enacted in July, 1862. He is marked by nature as a leader; he is emphatically the people's leader. He may be crushed to-day as a martyr to his anti-slavery principles, but he will rise to-morrow, a victor over all the timid, trimming, time-serving politicians, whose jealousy of his popularity has deprived the nation of his services, and who are willing to see their country writhing in its death-agonies, rather than make war upon the institution which is

### McOLELLAN AND THE ARMY.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

the inhabitants thereof."

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-

We are telegraphed from the correspondence of the New York Herald, that McClellan was received the New York Herald, that McClellan was received with unbounded cheers and enthusiasm as he rode out to meet the Federal army which was advancing on Washington, and that officers and men were wild with delight, some of them actually shedding "tears of joy" at again beholding their "beloved chief" in command. We are inclined to think that, if any tears were seen to fall, they came from the eyes of some gallant brave, who had boped to go through a speedy and decisive campaign, and were those of mortification and chagrin that his hopes of an early return to his family were now dampened by the report that the "Young Napoleon" was to be the head of the army. Then we are told by a dispatch to the Times, that a Major General said that the soldiers demanded McClellan for a leader. We do not believe it; and if we did, it would make but little difference in the public estimate of the man. For difference in the public estimate of the man. For we say distinctly that we, from this distance from the seat of war, are better able to take a general and seat of war, are better able to take a general and comprehensive view of a military commander, and to judge of his calibre, than a private soldier in the ranks. For we are to judge of a general as we do of a civilian, by the criterion of success. If a man fails in business, he is not to be so implicitly trusted again; if he repeatedly fails, he will not be trusted at all. The successful men are the leaders, the world over. Judging by this test, it is so palpable that a fool may read the lesson, that McClellan has failed—ignobly, repeatedly, disastrously failed, as a leader of our armies. He was fooled at Manassas; he was fooled at Yorktown; he was foiled at Richmond. Thirteen months have amply sufficed to take the measure of the man; he has been weighed, and found wanting.

found wanting.

There are those who still say that he is the greatest general in the army, but where is their proof of it? What has he done? When he took command of it? What has he done? When he took command of the Army of the Potomac after the first Bull Run, one universal shout of approbation went up from all the loyal North; if he has proved himself a great general, why is it that three-fourths of the public have been forced to change that opinion, and now consider him incompetent? The partisans of McClellan may rail as much as they please against "newspaper generals" and "stay at home generals," but the popular verdict is the true one in nine cases out of ten, and the press but represents the public sentiment.

public sentiment.

We hope, therefore, that McClellan is not placed once more in supreme command of the armies in Virginia.—Cleveland Leader.

## PRO-SLAVERY GENERALS.

It sometimes seems as if our Government ran-It sometimes seems as if our Government ran-sacked the whole country up and down to hunt up pro-slavery Generals to lead our armies, and to com-bat treason. Such men as Hunter, Phelps, Lane and Fremont are snubbed, though men of energy and business, merely on account of anti-slavery views. While McCleilan, who has used up the finest and most complete army the world has ever seen, is retained in command. And now, Gen. Halleck, fa mous for having permitted the evacuation of Corinth and his order No. 3, prohibiting slaves from entering mous for having permitted the evacuation of Corinth and his order No. 3, prohibiting slaves from entering his lines, is placed in chief command of the army. Gen. McDowell, whose laziness is said to have contributed to the loss of Bull Run, and Sturgis, who failed to relieve Mulligan, are placed in important positions. And the last account is that Gen. Cadwallader, notorious as a pro-slavery Breckinridga Democrat, is likely to supersede Gen. Butler at New Orleans. What a glorious General he will make to enforce the confiscation act in Louisiana!

But if the people are ready for emancipation, the Government cannot long hold back. We think they have seen enough of "strategy," "anacondas," &c., and would really like to see something solid thrown at the rebellion. We might as well come to the

and would really like to see something solid thrown at the rebellion. We might as well come to the point now, as to see another magnificent army wast-ing before the rebel camp, and then be obliged as a final resort to free and arm the slaves. It is useless to assert that such a course would not weaken the rebellion, for the recent order issued by the rebels, threatening to shoot every slave attempting to escape, reveals the "sore spot," and points to the plan, which if adopted by us will speedily cause the downwhich it adopted by its will speedily cause the down-fall of treason, and the corresponding restoration of our glorious Union. But while the Government hesitates to proclaim universal emancipation, giving us a great moral vantage ground, and placing us right before the world, the rebel emissaries in Eurorope are making new offers for recognition, and in tend at last to offer freedom to their slaves in the tend at last to offer freedom to their slaves in the bope of enlisting European support. And the late letter of the President states, that if he thought freeing all the slaves would restore the Union, he would do it, thus acknowledging his perfect right to do so. If we have a right to do it, will we suffer such a glorious consummation to be long deferred? Our national life is endangered, and what will a man not give for his life? Let us be brave, and do our duty, and all will be well. If we mean to crush out the rebellion, we must have no boys' play about it.—Ogdensburgh True Advance.

## A SCRIPTURAL LESSON.

"Deal gently, for my sake, with the young man, even with

"Deal gently, for my sake, with the young man, even with Absalom."

So said the king David, in time of a most terrific rebellion, that threatened the overthrow of Israel—the best government in the world. If the kingdom fell, the "young man Absalom" was to be secure. So says President Lincoln, virtually.

More than a year and a half has this war been permitted to rage against the government; and the stupendous government force for putting down the rebellion, at the expense of millions of treasure per day, and the waste of hundreds of thousands of lives; and yet the standing, inviolable order is, "Deal tenderly with the young man Absalom." Fremont struck a blow at slavery. The President and his advisers struck a blow at him, and assured the rebels that they should have immunity from such danger; their slaves would still be kept "hoeing up the corn," and removed, at the behest of the Slave Power, the man who ventured his rights to dispute. Slaves are forbidden to enter the lines of several divisions and departments, and suffered to be sent back to rebel masters, thus discouraging attempts to escape, and aiding the rebellion; rebels all the time using slaves to build breast-works, dig ditches, and shoot our kindred. But, just as soon as General Hunter proclaims freedom and protection to slaves, thereby confusing, crippling, killing the rebellion, just so soon does the President issue his proclamation, revoking the order, taking the part of the rebels again, as in the case of Fremont; elearly showing, I think, that he prefers to have a hundred thousand Northern freemen die in the awamps of the coast, or by violence, to having, as Samuel Lewis used to say, "A freemen die in the swamps of the coast, or by vio lence, to having, as Samuel Lewis used to say, "A

are? But Absalom died. And so will slavery. All the Pierces, Buchanans, Lincolns, Davises, McClellans and Hallecks in God's world, cannot save its life. Its hair is already entangled in the branches of the oak, and some loyal-hearted Joab will, ere long, pierce it through the heart. Pharaoh resisted

him in safety from him that puffeth at him."

Rena. Minnesota.

M. MEACHAM.

FREMONT AND McCLELLAN.

We have received a very ably written pamphlet,

entitled "FREMONT AND McCLELLAN - THEIR PO-

LITICAL AND MILITARY CAREERS REVIEWED - BY

McClellan that he has failed to be what a portion of the people, without any word or act on his part to justify the expectation, insisted upon mistaking him for, viz., an able man and a great General. We only trust that the people will take to themselves their full share of the blame for the giddy elevation to which they have raised him, and that their ultimate construction of his conduct will be as charitable as

that of those who have felt it to be a duty which

they owed to the country, to speak with bold, sad kindness and truthful criticism of his career. We

have one remark, however, to make. If this rebel-

lion could possibly be put down by conciliatory means, we believe General McClellan qualified to

means, we believe General McClettan quainfed to command our armies. We believe that those who have adhered to him in a partisan spirit are those who believe that the rebellion is to be put down by some other mode than fighting. We have con-versed with his soldiers, and we know that the basis

of much of their former confidence in him was the belief that he would achieve great results without loss of life. All these theories are radically false.

loss of life. All these theories are radically laise. Instead of accomplishing great results with little loss of life, he has accomplished only defeat, at a tremendous sacrifice of life, and of every other element of saccess. We believe this rebellion will be put down by fighting, and kept down by a radical

ange in the feelings and aspirations of the ruling ss of the South; that this change is not to be the

result of individual conversions of those who con-stitute the ruling class, but is to be a change in the class that rules—by sending the class that now rules

to the bottom of society, and by bringing the class

now at the bottom to the top; by taking the sceptre from the one million of slaveholders, and giving it

now do their bidding; by so changing and re-modeling the constitution of Southern society as to

modeling the constitution of Southern society as to make it democratic instead of aristocratic—repub-lican instead of monarchical—united instead of dis-integrated, liberal instead of despotic—free instead of slave—rich instead of poor—educated instead of ignorant—civilized instead of barbarous—happy in-

As the aspirations and feelings of the present ruling class of the South are for slavery, because it helps them to everything dear and valuable in life.

as our aspirations are for freedom, because it brings

to us everything dear and valuable in life, so will

the affections of this upturned common people of the South be for the freedom to which they will have

been indebted for everything dear to them, and necessarily to that Union which binds them to free

those great radically Democratic ideas, of the supe-

free, for which this war on our part is waging, and

not to a devotee of the repudiated ideas of the

sovereignty of the States, and the perpetuity of

negro bondage, with all its inevitable tendencies, to establish despotism over white as well as black, for which this war, on the part of the South, is being

waged, but which, by the very act of entering upo

this war, the North has logically east to the winds. Yes, let it be entrusted to that man to whom every

man in the nation to rival or destroy; who has in

every trial been not a srely true to the idea of free

dom, but a pioneer in its path; before whom (we quote from the language of a Southern Unionist) the rebels have run faster and further, during this

battle of Cross Keys, at the head of 10,000 men.

defeated Stonewall Jackson the ablest General of

the rebels, at the head of 28,000, and drove him out

of the Shenandoah Valley; and who stands to-day not the first monument in history of the temporary ingratitude and incomprehension of Republics, but

with a sweet compensation in the discriminating and criticising, but intelligent and affectionate regard

of almost the whole people of that North which is

there is a man in the country who believes that Fremont, with 185,000 men, could have failed to

pleasing red-tapists and slow-coaches, and he en been brilliant in his military achievement

while McClellan, with greater means at his com

mand than Alexander, Cæsar, Napoleon, or Wel-

ington, has yet to win his first success; has lost

more men and means in his disasters than they in

commanded. Presidents and administrations may

away; but the principle of freedom, pass away; but the principle of freedom, with which the name of Fremont is associated, will en-dure forever. He that has been crucified with it

shall reign with it. Some have embarked into this war, and many have remained at home, to thwart

tion of means to emergencies—in modesty in the hour of victory over traitors in the field, and forti-

hour of victory over traitors in the new, and rotatude under defeats inflicted by "patriots with rebel sympathies" at home—in skillful performance of every duty to which he has been called—and, above all, in that pioneer forecast which makes those who have succeeded but followers in his path, and those

shine forth as the morning star of regenerated American Freedom, and his fame shall be that of

he pioneer in that reformed Republican policy which shall have given to the world a restored

have failed opposers of his plans—one name is preëminent—it is that of John C. Fremont;

s. The tyrannical edicts of such pro-slavery as Halleck and Butler show that the alterna-

their victories, and, to conclude our comparis their victories, and, to conclude our comparison, has sacrificed twice as many men as Fremont has ever

capture Richmond, defended by 91,000

country. We do not suppose

ent of the present Administration looks with

of those institutions in which all men

to the seven millions of "poor white trash'

end than at the beginning.

The successes of our armies in the West are frit-tered away and lost. Kentucky was never so much

God to his own destruction, and the people were freed. The Romans killed Gracchus because he favored the cause of the oppressed, and Rome fell. "For the oppression of the poor, for the "ghing of the needy, now will I arise, saith the Lord; I will set tered away and lost. Aentucky was never so much unsettled as now. Tennessee swarms with guerrillas. Our army there seems like a great man in a summer night fighting off mosquitoes, that it may be permitted to rest. We have failed to open the Mississippi. Vicksburg ties a knot in that stream which we cannot untie. To hold the upper waters and the lower is of little use, if we cannot pass and the lower is of little use, if we cannot pass from one to the other. New Orleans is dead. Our the dust and bones of past prosperities. We have a lodgment upon the coast at Beaufort and at Newbern, but they have about the same relative ima lodgment upon the coast at Beautort and at New-bern, but they have about the same relative im-portance to the Southern territory that a wasp's nest on a castle door does to the whole fortress. We have still less in Virginia to be proud of. We VAN BUREN DENSLOW," orders for which are received at the office of Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Thomas,

New York. It concludes as follows :-We have still less in virginia to be proud of. He have made many attempts to penetrate that State. We have been ignominiously driven back from the approach by James River. We have been, with even greater celerity, driven back from Central Virginia. We have been driven out of the Shenandoah Valley. From Fortress Monroe to the Allederic the Southern army hold or may without There are many other facts which deserve to be carefully and candidly collated and fully brought out relative to this disastrous Peninsular campaign, which daily will loom up more and more disastrously as its facts become stripped of the gloss with whice it is the interest of some to conceal them. W ghanies, the Southern army hold, or may without hindrance take, the whole line of the Potomac, with leave them without comment.

We have no epithets—we have only sorrow for the reverses of those to whom the country entrusts We have no epithets—we have only sorrow for the reverses of those to whom the country entrusts the power to serve her cause and promote her glory. Nor is it so much the fault as the misfortune of McClellan that he has failed to be what a portion of

control of men, doubtless, of technical military knowledge. But, with a few honorable exception they have been men without comprehension, quick-ness, or practical skill. They know how to organness, or practical skill. They know how to organize armies in camp; but they do not know what to do with them in the field. They have succeeded in introducing an original idea in warfare. Hitherto, war was conducted for the sake of some great publication of the sake of some great publications. They know how to organize in the sake of some war the sake of some great publications are said to the sake of some great publications. They know how to organize in consequence of their peace principles; out this is consequence of the sake of some great publication in the field. They have succeeded in irrespective of sect, and so is manifestly unjust. For he who believes in total abstinence from war, as a conducted for the sake of some great publication. enemy. But the daily assurance that "our army is safe," leads one to suppose that to be the chief end

Military intuition has been deemed an unpar-Annuary mutton has been deemed an unpar-donable fault. Fremont, above any man in the American army, has a natural military genius. He saw the key of the whole campaign. He saw that Slavery was gigantic strength or ruinous weakness to the South. It was the key of the whole conflict. For that masterly intuition he was set aside. After a ruinous floundering through murderous months, the Administration has got to accept this fact, or suffer dismemberment of the Union! The blood of a thousand men a day is a dear price to pay for that wisdom which offered itself without money and

without price! Somebody will wade deep in blood on the Judgment Day!

It has been the misfortune of our Generals to be It has been the mistortune of our Generals to be matched against men who have shown remarkable military skill. In resource, in the power of rapid motion, in combination, in admirable handling of their men in the field, our Generals in chief command stand in humiliating contrast with those of the rebels—Johnston, Lee, Jackson, over against McClellan, McDowell, Pope! With more men, better armed and appointed than the enemy, the Virginia campaign has been a prolonged and compre-

hensive defeat.

Nay; the campaign has changed. We are no longer subduing the South. The South is chastising the North! They have poured their armies into Maryland, and our soldiers, for the first time, have been obliged to turn their faces northward to eet their enemy! We are, to be sure, regaled th glowing accounts of what our Generals are now agoing to do. We have been fed on too much food already. We shall wait to see what

they have done. The contrast of the civil administration, North necessarily to that Union which binds them to free states, free press, free speech, and free schools. This war can have but one or the other of two results—The South must be free, or her slaves must be free. Slavery is our mortified limb, and its amputation is necessary. Let not the task be entrusted to one who believes that amputation is murder. His hand will tremble and his heart will fail him. Let that the Administration have had extraordinary difthat the Administration have had extraordinary disculties. But with twenty millions of men, with States teeming with every element of supply, with almost unlimited control of money, with undisputed command of the ocean, and with the moral power of an old and established Government of as the document of the ocean, and to constitute the necessary instruments of war, and to constitute the necessary in the necessary in the necessary i

terly, thus far, through the weakness of their Cov ernment, to produce a moral impression upon the world in favor of liberty. The conduct of affairs, thus far, is obliging the world to say, that ten slave lions of people! We have civilization, wealth, num-bers, material, intelligence, moral prestige, and liberty on our side. They have slavery, barbarism.

Yet, does any man believe that this is a fair ad-Wellington, or Napoleon, or Soult, or Louis would have followed?

eulogy, but history, to say that while Fremont has rative talent at the ment that is bringing us to humiliation, and setting always acted with less means at his command than any other Generals considered it possible for him to succeed with, he has always been successful, except this great nation up as a false witness against liberty and Christian civilization!

It is notorious, that the Generals who control the military affairs of the army are pro-slavery in their beliefs and sympathies. One drop of poison is a match for the health of a whole body-full of good

sponds. They have leaders who among beterogene-trol difficulties; to coerce unity among beterogenewill in the saddle beyond Oh that slavery was as poorly served as part.

tive is to enslave the masters; and it becomes us to consider whether it is less practicable to free four millions of black slaves than to reduce to political slavery eight millions of white freemen-for we have no evidence that, until Southern institutions and rather dislikes slavery. Rebellion is wise and sinful; Government is foolish. ple will, unless compelled by military coercion, remain in union with us. From this blind, illogical, and therefore temporary influence, the American people are soon to emerge, and when they do, and, as a corollary, the military events of this war shall

man and honor to God, that flow from it, that every be viewed with sound judgment instead of party prejudice, it will appear that, in deep vision and forecast of the future—in energetic and able adaptagenerous and noble soul longs to see it worthily

Liberty should have wisdom and purity and cour age; and, above all, courage to do right, and wait. It should never lack chivalric virtues and manly as much of it as the case will admit. Thus, a highgraces in its service.

Are we then to be blamed if we cannot be patient

when we behold the noblest Government of the grandest liberty that ever descended to the earth, feeble, pulseless, voiceless, lying by the great troubled pool, and waiting for some one to help it in? It is a bitter thing to be made ashamed of one's who have tailed oppositions and we believe that the people of the North will yet rise in their might, and demand that Fremont, the most experienced and energetic officer in the service, and the senior in rank, be placed where he interests of his country.

wn side.

If this exhausted nation shall, at length, give up It this exhausted nation shall, at length, give up this conflict, and betray the most glorious trust of liberty that God ever put into mortal hands, and on so grand a theatre as this Western Continent, let it not be said that it was the fault of the common people, nor of the institutions of liberty. Let it be known that the nation wasted away by the incurable consumption of central imbecility.—New York Independent.

no alternative but to die, or else prove recreant to truth and honesty.

"But," it may be said, "though I should refuse to will not the government take the money, and apply it for that purpose? And is there any essential moral difference here?" We think there is. In hiring a substitute yourself, you actively sustain the war, and

service, and the senior in rank, be placed where he deserves to be, and where the interests of his country in this fearful crisis require that he should be—at the head of the American armies. Yet, though this, or aught like this, fail—though Fremont be still kept back—though he be required to do penance for his victories, while others are promoted for their disasters—yet, when the smoke and clouds of the combat shall have cleared away, his star shall hime forth as the morning star of reconcerated. Ben. Wade's idea of McClellan, expressed th other day, while humorous, is very true. He says that Gen. McClellan's fort is digging, and not fighting. "Place him before an enemy," said he, "and he will burrow like a wood chuck. His first effort is to get

# The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1862,

DRAFTING ... THE HOUR OF TRIAL

The probability in some sections of the country and the certainty in others, that, in order to meet the requisitions of the government, it will be necessary to resort to drafting, makes it a matter of serious concern to Non-Resistants and Abolitionists to determin in what manner they shall act, in case the lot to be drafted fall upon them. As our opinion has been fre-quently asked in private, we venture to offer a few considerations upon the subject in our editorial capac ity, without assuming or wishing to bring any one to any other conclusion than that to which he may ar rive by his own conscientious convictions.

First, as to Non-Resistants. There are compar tively few who claim to be such, though there are many who profess to be the friends of peace, after the manner of the Quakers. The difference between the Non-Resistants and the Peace men is this-that, while ghanies, the Southern army hold, or may without hindrance take, the whole line of the Potomac, with the exception of the District of Columbia. And now, after a year and a balf of war, a high-spirited and proud people are compelled every morning to read the speculations and probabilities of the safety of Washington! At this rate, how long will it be before Richmond is in danger?

We have been as unfortunate in our generalship as in all the rest. Our exprise have been under the the former are self-disfranchised, for conscience sake, Hence, if any are to be exempted from drafting, or account of their religious scruples, the Non-Resistants present the strongest claims. In some States, we be lieve only the Onakers are free from all military his bilities, in consequence of their peace principles; but Christian duty, though a member of no religion body, ought to have the same toleration as though he wore a Quaker dress and belonged to a Quaker soci ety. We conceive that the government will be fully warranted in refusing to exempt any from military duty, as a matter of conscience, who have no consci entious objection to exercising the elective franchis for whoever voted at the last Presidential election whether for Abraham Lincoln or any other candidate required of him the following oath or affirmation :-

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

He also imposed the following duty upon the Presi

"The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States."

So, in voting for Congressional Senator or Repre sentative, he inscribed upon his ballot the following

"Congress shall have power to declare war, graetters of marque and reprisal, and make rules con-erning captures on land and water; to provide and naintain a navy; to make rules for the government of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as mabe employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militiaccording to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

Now, as an apostle pertinently inquired in his own South, will give food for reflection. It is said day, "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom as leaders of a rebellion, whose States, wholly agri-cultural, could afford few facilities for manufactur-conscientious scruples as a peace man; but is bound conscientious scruples as a peace man; but is bound ing—shut off from foreign supply, with a people at first greatly divided, and standing upon an institution liable at any moment to betray and destroy government. He cannot be allowed to strain at a And yet, can any impartial man doubt, if the gnat, and swallow a camel; to play fast and loose with And yet, can any impartant man doubt, it the leading difficulties and discouragements be condidered, which side has shown the greatest skill in war, and then beg to be excused from its dangers and In view of this whole matter, it is painfully true that the free States of the North have failed utforced in his own case.

But we submit to all the people, that such as wholly abstain from voting to uphold the Constitution be States, with eight million people, are more than cause of its war provisions, and thus religiously exclude themselves from all share in what are deeme official honors and emoluments, ought not to be drafted in time of war, or compelled to pay an equivalent, or morance, and relative poverty. We cannot even by that it is a drawn game! At present, the North respected and provided for in any case, it is in theirs

We know of no law, however, for their exemption and, therefore, some of them may be drafted, and pu stment of the relative power of these two great cal developments? Does anybody doubt that their souls in patience and serenity, and meet without their souls in patience and serenity, and meet withou Napoleon, or Cavour, or any man of civil and miliof government, such a pened unto them," whatever penalty may follow their non-compliance with the draft. There is no loss, bu It is a supreme and extraordinary want of execuead of Govern- surely knew the liabilities to which they subjected themselves, when they gave in their adhesion to the principles of Non-Resistance; and they will not try But, there is a country as well as a President. to shirk the cross when it is presented, but rejoice There is a cause as well as an Administration. Every prudent man foresees the utter exhaustion they can and should do, in order to prevent any min that they are counted worthy to bear it. One thing of the country, if we have one more such year as to their feelings and views in relation the last. Yet, we have the same Cabinet, the same to the conduct of those who have risen up in rebel loating expedients, the same stationary Generals. lion; and that is, denounce it as horribly perfidious and as having for its object the overthrow of ever safeguard of popular liberty, and register their test mony that the government has exercised no injustice towards the South, nor given any occasion for such The South is jubilant. It is the North that de- treasonable outbreak. Thus defining their position onds. They have leaders who know how to con- it will be seen by the nation that they are acting in a manner as just and discriminating toward the gov ernment, as it is upright and conscientious on

It can hardly be asked by any Non-Resistant ond determines, Washington reasons. Rich- "How, if drafted, about hiring a substitute?" be mond is inflexible, Washington vacillates. Richmond knows what it wants to do, Washington wishes sentative, we do ourselves. To hire a substitute is that it knew. Richmond loves slavery, and hates liberty; Washington is somewhat partial to liberty, to the battle-field in person. to the battle-field in person.

"But if the alternative be, to pay a stipulated sum It turns one gray to see a noble cause go by default! Such is the heavenly glory of a true and rational liberty, such are the manifold blessings to vidual conscience to decide. Speaking personally we see no violation of Non-Resistance principles in paying the money; because it is a choice presented between different forms of suffering, and, "other wayman, placing his pistol to our head, demands in our helplessness, "Your money, or your life!" To part with the money is certainly more reasonable than to part with life; nor, in yielding it, do we give any nction to the demand. But if the highwayman should say, "Your money, and an acknowledge my right to extort it, or your life," then there would be no alternative but to die, or else prove recreant to

substitute yourself, you actively sustain the war, and principles which you profess to revere. In paying tax, you passively submit to the exaction, which, it itself, commits no violence upon others, but is only a the government shall proceed to apply it to war pur

poses, the responsibility will rest with the governregard it: still, we offer no other suggestion than this-"let every one be fully persuaded in his own mind." We shall honor none the less him who may feel it his duty to take the most afflicting alternative, s the most effectual method to meet the issue before the community. Of that he must be the judge; and especially must be be sure to count the cost and act ntelligently.

What ought Abolitionists (who are not precluded

by peace principles from fighting) to do, in case of a draft, we shall consider in our next paper.

### COLONIZATION OF THE BLACKS.

It is stated that Government has completed the arrangements for the settlement of free colored persons in Central America, the precise place depending upon circumstances. Senator Pomeroy, who will conduct the expedition, has full powers in the premises. It will start early in October, in a first-class steamer, with five hundred emigrants, nearly all of them provided with implements of husbandry, and everything necessary for comfort and industry. About four thousand of the more desirable of colored persons have already informed Senator Pomeroy of their desire to avail themselves of the President's colonization scheme. The expedition will land at Chiriqui, on the Isthmus, two hundred miles north of Aspinwall and the Panama Railroad. If no objection is made by the Chiriqui Government on arrival, a landing will be made in Chiriqui Lagoon, a fine bay looking northward, with several rivers flowing into it from the south. If objection be made on the part of the present Administration of the State, or if the coal and gold deposits, or the commercial and agricultural resources do not prove as good as is promised, a second trial will be made on the perhaps equally desirable shore of Honduras, and the colony may settle, in the language of the present of permission from this Government. "At It is stated that Government has completed the

duras, and the colony may settle, in the language of the paper of permission from this Government, "At any point within the tropics," even though it should be the valley of the Nile.

And so, this disgraceful scheme of expatriation hateful proscription, which they despair of seeing renent, on account of their complexion, (!) by President Lincoln, as the professed mouth-piece of the nation. State, is endorsing "the desirableness, under present circumstances, of an increase of immigration" from the old world, in consequence of "a deficiency of lable, Esq., of Cincinnati. How evident it is, theretaken, not only without any regard for their welfare, but to give full scope and fresh stimulus to that monstrous spirit of caste which has been engendered, and sustained, solely by the toleration of slavery in the land! We denounce the whole concern as the most transparent hypocrisy, and deserving the contempt and abhorrence of all noble minds. How just, ration- by-standers. al and noble are the sentiments of Count Gasparin on this subject, in his remarkable work, "The Uprising

"So long as we talk of transporting the blacks to Africa, to St. Domingo, or elsewhere, so long as the peaceable coexistence of the races be not accepted, the not cease, the Northern States will maltreat their free negroes, and the South will cling to slavery as to the only means of preventing a struggle for extermination. At the North as well as the South proposed. rth as well as the South, men need to accusom themselves in fine to the idea of coexist hope that the Gospel, accustomed to work miracles, will also work this. \* \* There is a power in the United States which will overthrow the obstacle of the North as well as that of the South, which will ere, pastors and missionaries, schools, works of arity pursued in common, have placed on a level blacks and the whites, devoted to the same cause, and ransomed by the same Saviour. In the United States, likewise, the Christian faith will raise up the one, and will teach the others to humble themselves it will destroy the vices of the negro, and will break the detestable pride of the Anglo-Saxon. \* \* \* The United States do not know how great will be the trans rmation of their internal condition, and the inc their good renown abroad, when their chur eir schools, their public vehicles, their ballotwidely accessible to persons of color, when and liberty shall have become realities on ecome accomplished of themselves; and, no destined to swell the domain of servitude, they of themselves; and, no in the applause of the entire world.

Arranged for the piano by Fred. H. Cluett. Publish-York; Robins & Savage, Saratoga; J. P. Shaw, for a military cemetery. Success under his leadership Rochester; Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston. The music is believed to have been composed by a young lady of Memphis, and was originally attached to most odious absurd infatuation which attaches to the national nursecession words. Mr. Clark deemed it too beautiful not to press it into the service of freedom; and so he accompanies it with the following verses :-

Oh! we're a band of brothers,
Arrayed at Freedom's call;
We're fighting for man's dearest rights,
Which God designed for all.
Our watchword is, "THE UNION!"
We mean it shall be just;
We bail the Goddess Liberty,
And place it in her trust. Chorus-Hurrah! hurrah! for Freedom's flag, hurrah The red, the white, the heaven! Where shines the Northern Star

The haughty Southern traitors Must fail before our might; Their hearts are hot, their arms are strong, But we are in the right. We wish them nothing evil; Our welfare is their gain:
But for our country and our God
We must break every chain.
Chorus—Hurrah! hurrah! &c.

The Springfield Republican denounces the ends of Charles Sumner in the Worcester Convention as "a set of political blackguards and knavesdisgrace to the party which they assume to representor otherwise a hand of ribald boobies, who did not assume the dictates of good manners." This is no criticism, but blackguardism. The Republican is ever in a factious, pro slavery mood, giving "aid and comfort" to the enemies of impartial liberty, by whom its malignant distribes are quoted with a relish. The satanic New York Herald is equally enraged at the proceedings of the Worcester Convention. It menacingly says-" These revolutionary dreamers forget that the bayonets of McClellan's army can defend the President from Northern as well as Southern traitors." For a daring recommendation of the Herald to Gen.

### TRUST IN GOD.

It is said that, at the Commencement exercises re cently held at Brown University, Rev. Dr. Wayland made an impressive address upon the imminence of ark of safety." Excellent advice this, properly unde stood. To judge of its practical influence, we must know how the majority of readers will be likely to un-

The New York Observer, whose idea respecting the dangers, duties and interests of this nation differs materially, almost diametrically, from that of Dr. Wayland, has, for a year past, been giving precisely the same injunction, and specifying trust in God as our When the Observer (one of the oldest organs of

"evangelical" piety in the country) uses this lan-guage, there is no fear of its being understood, by the readers of that paper, in a different sense from the one intended. The words plainly appeal to a well known devotional feeling, and suggest the customary method of manifesting that feeling. But the Observer does not trust to probabilities, in a matter involving the interests of slavery. It takes care to specify that the true method, the specially effective method of exercising trust in God, is to hold prayer-meetings. If, while Stonewall Jackson is praying and working, the Obser ver could keep our armies and our people praying and not working, its aspirations would be thoroughly satisfied. Most of those who specially recommend prayer at this crisis wish it used as the substitute for work. Their real purpose is that the work shall be left undone, or done only so far as God may specially interpose to do it.

But Dr. Wayland (if we may use his earlier writings to interpret the language which he uses in common with the Observer) would have "trust in God" manifested by diligent work, carried on in the directo be prosecuted, in spite of the well known and often expressed determination of our colored population ness, quite as much as by prayer. He would counsel never to leave their native land; and in spite, also, of active opposition to sin, quite as much as to rebellion. the strong opposition of the people of Central Ameri- A lover of righteousness, and knowing that our Govca (as expressed through their journals and in private ernment has heretofore wickedly favored slavery, he etters) to any such influx among them! The first would counsel opposition to slavery. A lover of jusload of emigrants, it seems, is to be sent as an experitice, and seeing that our Government is still swayed ment whether they will be permitted to settle or not; by the cruel prejudice of caste, he would have the if not, then they are to be carried in any other direction, excepting "home again," according to the carprice or judgment of the commissioner having charge of them, and left to shift for themselves! This is divine law, the lower regtified by the higher, the alike inhuman and tyrannous. For it is only a mockery to plead that none will go away, except with their tion amended by the Gospel, the President's policy own consent; and that every thing is to be done volun-tarily on their part. Virtually, none will leave of their cal wisdom, he would wish that method to be used in own accord; but only to flee from cruel prejudice and quelling the rebellion which will destroy its germinant principle, and secure us against a future rebellion of noved, and which are upheld as natural and permathe same sort. In a word, (if I judge him rightly,) he would have our existing war turned against slavery. the root, as vigorously as against rebellion, the branch; What renders this still more humiliating is, that, at and he would use freedom, always and everywhere, as this very hour, William H. Seward, as Secretary of the appropriate antagonist of slavery, just as he would

oppose truth to falsehood and light to darkness.

But, if these things be so, Dr. Wayland should make them plain by distinct specification. If his antibor in the country, resulting from our large military slavery piety chooses to limit itself to the precise operations"! [See his recent letter to James N. Gamphraseology by which a more popular pro-slavery piety nas long been accustomed to mislead the people, his fore, that this scheme of negro expatriation is underdirectly into the enemy's hands. Among a people whose religious teachers have been accustomed to delong prayers, he who joins this class in prayer, yet feels constrained by his conscience to oppose them in action, should make this distinction very clear to the

Trust in God is best shown by doing God's work, acting on his principles, practically loving the disof a Great People-The United States in 1861"! He in God calls our timid, hesitating, procrastinating President to neutralize slavery and rebellion together by a Proclamation of universal freedom. Trust in God calls us, the people, to keep uiging this course upon Mr. Lincoln, as the only right and the only safe course. And trust in God calls those of the people's teachers who, like Dr. Wayland, hate slavery, to teach incessantly, in season and out of season, with line upon line and precept upon precept, that God's work in this Yes, there will be whites and free blacks in various parts of the Union; yes, it is certain that in some parts, the black population will be possessed of influence; it may even happen that, in one or two points of the extreme South, it will come to rule. \*\* so Words cannot be found severe enough to censure the conduct of those Christians who, pursuing with their indignation the slavery of the South, refuse to fulfil the simplest duties of kindless, or even of compounts. cute justice in the marnin abolish slavery at once, without waiting for a victory to precede his proclamation; and that we all should urge this act of justice because it is just, even more than because it is our only path to victory .- c. K. W.

## "STEADY !"

From the lead-colored despondency of the past week, the public mind has suddenly rebounded to cheerfulness, and almost hilarity. A reactionary wave in fa vor of McClellan, setting Northward from Philadelphia, threatens again to swamp the country, and to restore the waning idolatry of a year ago. But what is there in our present victory that differs from the history of the Peninsular campaign? Here, as there, our equality and liberty shall have become realities on their soil; they do not know how great will be their peace and their prosperity. Let the two inseparable problems of slavery and the coexistence of races be resolved among them under the ruling influence of the Gospel, and they will witness the birth of a future far better than the past. No more fears, no more rivalries, no more separations in perspective, their conquests will become accomplished of themselves; and, and they will become accomplished of themselves; and the second property over the rebels in every engagement. Here, as there, our troops are proving their superiority over the rebels in every engagement. Here, as there, our troops are proving their superiority over the rebels in every engagement. Here, as there, our troops are proving their superiority over the rebels in every engagement. Here, as there, our troops are proving their superiority over the rebels in every engagement. Here, as there, our troops are proving their superiority over the rebels in every engagement. Here, as there, our troops are proving their superiority over the rebels in every engagement. Here, as there, our troops are proving their superiority over the rebels in every engagement. Here, as there, our troops are proving their superiority over the rebels in every engagement. Here, as there, our troops are proving their superiority over the rebels in every engagement. Here, as there, our troops are proving their superiority over the rebels in every engagement. Here, as there, our troops are proving their superiority over the rebels in every engagement. Here, as there, our their soil their superiority over the rebels in every engagement. Here, as there, our their soil their superiority over the rebels in every engagement. Here, as there, our their soil their superiority over the rebels in every engagement. Here, as there, our their superiority over the rebels in every engagement. Here, as there, our expectations in every engagement. Here, as there, our engagement and every en than from Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and Hanover? These last culminated in Harrison's Landing, when they should have in Richmond. Have we a right to anticipate more brilliant results on the upper Po THE NORTHERN STAR - Patriotic Song and McClellan may have changed his nature, as the leopard orus. Written by E. H. G. Clark, of Troy, N. Y. his spots. The sobriquet, "Tardy George," may be no longer applicable to him. He may have got rid of ed by Wm. Cluett & Son, Troy; S. T. Gordon, New that caution which chose the Chickahominy marshes

is certainly possible. But can we wisely run the risk? The people ought to be tired, if they are not, of the sery of soldiers on the Hudson; of that niggardly economy of the government which insists on getting its money's worth out of its proteges, even if the ex periment means suicide. We prefer to live in spite of all rules, scientific or otherwise, rather than be bled to death a la West Point. We have no interest in the vindication of West Point at the expense of millions of dollars and thousands of lives for each graduate. We ask why Sigkl, who alone saved us from destruction before Washington, is sedulously kept from active service in the rear of that city ? Why FREMONT, who marches over mountains fifteen miles per diem while McClellan is marching five on the king's highway,who alone has proved competent to pursue, overtake and defeat Stonewall Jackson,-and whose refusal to be subject to Pope has been justified by the government's virtual condemnation of that officer,-must be (most unwillingly) deprived of an opportunity to

launch more thunderbolts against the enemy? Genius may be developed, never bred. As McClel. lan entered West Point, so he came out, in the matte of native ability. That ability has been tested in a year's time to our entire satisfaction. It has just failed of nullifying the inherent advantages of the Northern over the Southern army. If for this our soldiers reclaim their Napoleon with enthusiasm, and Philadelphia goes wild with joy, what extravagant demonstrations may not be expected when we hear that the Minotaur has devoured our new levies, and that Mc-Clellan and Washington are safe !-w. P. Q.

The friends of Gen. McClellan who ridicule en. Pope about his "lines of retreat," should not forget "Little Mac's" proclamation when he declared, 'Soldiers, you have made your last retreat! You have met your last defeat!" McClellan to assume dictatorship, and overturn the much boasting, and too little performance, in various cabinet at Washington, see "Refuge of Oppression." military quarters.

## THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Witness below the flattering manner in which the editor of the Springfield Republican notices the

enthusiastic Convention at Worcester :-" Considering the character of the call for the "Considering the character of the call for publican Convention that met at Worce Wednesday, some of the doings were simply. The Convention was literally packed with the sans of Mr. Sumner, who made the advance his interests the special business of the Convention whom many of them had learn soiler from whom many of them had learn anti-slavery, in the years gone by to attent business of the Convention. business of the Convention, respect the exigen the time, and honor the terms by which the Co tion was called. But all to no provide the Co election. We refer to the resolution concern and call attention to the fact that not a Repre in Congress is mentioned, not a General on-is encouraged by a word, and the Presiden compliments. Nobody in Washington but I ner is considered worthy of a word, for Hel son is only mentioned as a matter of politens Mr. Sumner himself seems to have been

was considered best for him to stay at home pose, but he "writ a letter," and the letter Now we feel very much about this business dent Lincoln expressed himself, when Redu upon him on behalf of President Geffrard, to offer a white representative from his courington, provided Mr. Lincoln, in deference prejudices against color, should desire it. ington, provided Mr. Lincoln, in deference to prejudices against color, should desire it. "To Geffrard," said Abraham, "that I shan't tearn if he does send a nigger." We do not pro fracture any under garments, even if Mr. 8 should be elected. Plenty of worse men and Legislature. Every man nominated is to lon the question whether he favors the re-

on the question whether he favors the re-lection of Charles Sumner. If not, down goes his house. The old State ticket is nominated, with the experience of Mr. Nesmith, who declined to run again on a ticket for Lieutenant-Governor. Joel Hayden of Williamsburgh was put on in his place. Col. Bulled Worcester presided with his accustomed grace of facility, and made the speech of the day,—a mastrong, telling speech. It was instructive to water effect upon the crowd, who were simply insace in the crawings for strong expressions against slavery. The all went with him bravely until he came to tell the that the war was a work of arms purely, that we may be such as the control of the came to tell the cam hat the war was a work of arms purely, that bear freedom to the slave at the p bear freedom to the slave at the policy of caneer and that we can only strengthen the loyal caneer consists to consuer. That took the starch out of the that followed it: "Besieged at the capital, into our own borders, the brutum fulmen of mere word only please the heart with a momentary and ill solace." There was no applause for this passage lid plenty for all that gave vent to passion. Whater personal glory was won at the Convention was unid off by Col. Bullock and Richard H. Dana."

Well, if there is any relief in this ebullition spleen and disappointed ambition, may the dear to low make the most of it. Never since politics had a name has Hunkerism been more effectually laid a and made hideous before the people. Richard H. h. na, the "old Free-soiler," the teacher of anti-slaven in years gone by, was unmasked, as a polite, intellect nal trimmer. Out upon his anti-slavery profession They are those of the "spider to the fly." And thank God, the Convention, in the main, had the good sense to see, that if they were cajoled by the sophistry of this "old Free-soiler," to go up the winding stairs, they would never come down again. It may be that Mr. Sumner was "kept out of it convention by some sort of machinery." Never nind, his friends were on hand; and next to the prenable testimony of Hon. T. D. Eliot, of New Belford. In the face of facts relative to faithful service and amount of practical work accomplished by a ever undeceived by the petty and flippant talk alon the want of a practical statesman in his place.

Mr. Dana, and those who sympathize with his, or elcome to the "personal glory" they caniel if nothing off but disappointment and chagrin, a is new revelation of latent feeling, which is to release Massachusetts and the world from hunkerism and

Milford, Sept. 14, 1862.

### LETTER FROM HENRY O. WRIGHT. LOCKPORT, Niagara Co., N. Y., Sept. 7, 182

ing, at 7 o'clock: then attended a Convention till 80 day evening, and helped discuss the following resis

Resolved. That the United States Government va formed to "establish justice and secure liberty," at we owe it as a sacred duty to ourselves, to the n to the continent and the world, to see to it that not, and in all coming time, the United States Government shall answer the ends for which it was created, as these ends are set forth in the preamble to the Constitution

and in the Declaration of Independence. Resolved, That Slavery is the only cause and Ale ition the only cure of the rebellion and civil war that now spread anguish and desolation throughout h land; therefore, to justify Slavery is to justify the bellion, and to sustain and encourage the slave traitors; and to oppose Abolition is to supply and w cure to the slaveholding rebels their only means perpetuate their rebellion and secure its final triumpi and thus to enable them to accomplish their isk chemes to destroy freedom and free institutions, and establish slavery and slave institutions over all the

nation and the Western Continent. Resolved, That to advocate the constitutional right rebels is to abet and to lend the most efficient if to their treason; and all who plead for the comitto tional rights of slaveholding traitors to their properly or their slaves, and oppose confiscating, at once a for ever, their property and the emancipation of their slaves, ought to be regarded and treated as the not dangerous enemies of freedom and tree institution s traitors to their country and to mankind, and as the bloody abettors of the civil war that now so fearing afflicts, not only the nation, but the world.

These resolutions were fully and freely discused in the Convention. Giles Stebbins and Mrs. Lin Clark were present, and did good service. The retreat of the army to Washington, the onward and degrand scheme of subjecting the entire nation and continent to the dominion of the foul demon of Slavet)the rumored appointment of Halleck to the place Stanton-the utter incapacity or treachery and McDowell-the reluctance of the Union seldiers to go again into battle under them, and the ten lerness thus far shown for the property, lives and rights of rebels to their slaves, have all produced a deep impression all over this region.

Some leading pro-slavery, pro-secesh Democratical loing all in their power to create a diversion in farst of the Southern rebels here, in Rochester, in Holian and all over the State, by their efforts to deepen the prejudices and arouse the mobocratic spirit of llowers against negroes and Abolitionists. The avow their design, in some places, to prepare the val for the Southern slave-hunters to invade the North My exciting a civil war here. This is a desperate scheme, but rest assured there is a portion of the old Demb cratic party that is aiming to resuscitate their party nd get control of the government by thus playing the whole North into the hands of the kidnappet The mission and destiny of this Republic is to sweet slavery from the continent, and establish lift These malignant Democratic supporters of slave! and rebellion aim to make its mission to be to estab lish slavery and abolish freedom. It is an Abolitical party, but they would abolish liberty. Mark then! for they are the enemies of freedom

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

Garibaldi had arrived at Spezzia. His would ere in a favorable condition.

nations. Judg an eloquent ar rial was re To His Exce of the Unite Your memo consider the r clation of ou ent and pro respectfully as

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CHRISTIAL

DEAR GARRIE

Permit me, for the public

MEMORIAL TO

present war. Hall, Chicago

alling crisis. To this we hich you h ountry and o hich you en ou, when you he President acredly comp me truth in ges to Cong d memorials ally we rem then you can nercy; your our months si rrention at gnitions of orial, viz. : 3 ing of kings one of Divine nerely a cont

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DEAR GARRISON:
Permit me, lest it should escape your notice, to ask DEAR GARRISON: for the publication of a most timely and excellent
MENORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT, in reference to the MEMORIAL to the ting was recently held at Byron Iall, Chicago, composed of Christians of all denomi-Hall, Unicego, Composed of Constants of all denomi-nations. Judge Otis was called to preside, and after actions. Judge our has called to preside, and after an eloquent and impressive speech, the following Meorial was read.

To His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President the United States:

of the United States.
Your memorialists of all Christian denominations in the city of Chicago, assembled in solemn meeting to ne city of Cincago, aspects of the war now waging would utter their deepest convictions as to the present relation of our country and its rulers to the govern-ment and providence of Almighty God, and would espectfully ask a hearing for the principles and facts and fundamental to a right judgment of this ap-

To this we are encouraged by the frequency with which you have recognized the dependence of the ountry and of its chief magistrate upon the Divine We can never forget the earnestness with which you entreated the people of God to pray for you, when you left your home in this State to assume he Presidential office. With that request we have acredly complied during the dark period that has stervened. We call to mind, also, references to the ame truth in your Inaugural Address, in your mes sages to Congress, and in your replies to delegations al acmorials from various religious bodies. Espeally we remember the National Fast one year since, when you called upon the nation to humble itself nder Divine judgments, and to implore the Divine ercy; your proclamation of thanksgiving to God, four months since, for victories vouchsafed and foreign terrention and invasion averted. These were official mitions of the fact upon which we base this Meorial, viz.: That as nations are responsible to the King of kings, and as national calamities are indicaons of Divine anger, so the present war involves not nerely a conflict between the United States Governnent and the Confederate rebels, but a solemn controersy between the Almighty and the American people We claim, then, that the war is a Divine judgment

pen our country for its manifold sins, and especially r the crime of oppressing God's poor. The history f the past fifty years, and the outbreak and progre the rebellion, taken in connection with the plain breatenings of God's word against nations guilty of pression, leave no room for doubt on that point. The conscience-stricken brethren of Joseph, when they found themselves prisoners in the very land to which they had sold him as a slave, were forced to exclaim: "We are verily guilty concerning our rother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul, when e besought us, and we would not hear: therefore is this distress come upon us." And so must the Amercan nation, in this its judgment hour, acknowledge hat the cry of the slave, unheeded by man, has been heard by God and answered by this terrible visitaion. For, though we are accustomed to speak of sla ry as a creature of State law, the Federal Union has become answerable for it before God. First, by moral countenance and participation, by which social nd ecclesiastical sanction and respectability have been given to the practice, and the various profits of pression have been divided among all sections. ondly, by manifold political action, tending to its rength and growth. Slavery has existed in the istrict of Columbia and in the Territories, national 1. The inter-State slave-trade, rivalling in atrocity he foreign traffic, has been openly tolerated on the and and on the high seas. The army and pavy have given security to the system, under the provision of e Constitution for the suppression of insurrection. he whole power of the Federal Government has en employed to arrest and remand fugitives from ondage. Under this system of national procedure, lavery has vastly extended its territory, while the ctims of oppression have increased from 700,000 at close of the Revolution, to 4,000,000 at the present ime; or a third more than the entire population in whose name was issued the Declaration of Independnce, with its assertion of the "inalienable right" of

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And now the slave oligarchy has arganized the ost unnatural, perfidious and formidable rebellion known to history. It has professedly established an ion only by overwhelming military force. Can re doubt that this is a Divine retribution for national n, in which our crime has justly shaped our punish-

we made it almost atheism to deny, your memorialavow their solemn conviction, that there can be deliverance from Divine judgments till slavery ses from the land. We cannot expect God to save nation that clings to its sin. This is too fearful an our to insult God, or to deceive ourselves. Nanal existence is in peril; our sons and brothers are ling by tens of thousands on the battle-field, and piring miserably in the hospitals; the war becomes ily more determined and destructive; while we eak, the enemy thunders at the gates of the capial, and for some reason, our acknowledged superiority resources has thus far availed little or nothing in he conflict. As Christians, we dare not conceal the ruth, that these judgments mean what the Divine adgments meant in Egypt. They are God's stern ommand, "Let my people go!"

The work of national repentance has been inaugu ated by the abolition of slavery in the District of olumbia, and its prohibition in the Territories, as iso by encouragement to emancipation in the Border lates, offered by Congress at the suggestion of the resident. But these measures fail to meet the crisis. They do not end the controversy between us and the Almighty. God pities and avenges four millions of laves, and not merely those of the District of Columia. One bondman is as dear to him as another. We urge you, therefore, as the head of this Christian nation, from considerations of moral principle, and as only means of preserving the Union, to issue,

rithout delay, a decree of NATIONAL ENANCIPATION.

However void of authority in this respect you might are been in time of peace, you are well aware, as a atesman, that the exigencies of war are the only limits of its powers, especially in a war to preserve the very life of the nation. And these exigencies are ot to be restricted to what may avail at the last gasp, prior to national death, but are to be interpreted to inlude all measures that may most readily and thoraghly subdue the enemy from the outset. The rebels have brought their system under your control by heir desperate attack upon the life of the Republic.

exigency shall force us to liberate the slave, God may ide the contest against us, and the measure that we would not adopt on principle prove too late for our salvation?

We claim that justice, here as everywhere, is the shall thy light rise in obscurity, and thy darkness be as the noonday. And the Lord shall guide thee continually, and satisfy thy soul in drought, and make fat thy bones; and thou shalt be like a watered gar- from Mankato on the Minnesota River to Georgetown den, and like a spring of water whose waters fail not.

And they that shall be of thee shall build the old

Saux Centre had

not with thyself that thou shalt escape in the king's this town for safety, and there is fear that this also house, more than all the Jews. For if thou altogether will be attacked before the war ends. holdest thy peace at this time, then shall there en- I think this whole trouble was set on foot by sece largement and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place; but thou and thy father's house shall knows. I hope God will overrule all for good, and be destroyed; and who knoweth whether thou art the country be made free. We who survive this war thus your memorialists trust that you have been called, in Divine Providence, to the Presidency, to speak ever the result, I hope to be able to say Amen, knowthat word of justice and authority which shall free ing that unerring Justice and Wisdom govern the bondman and save the nation. Our prayer is, whole. that the name of Abraham Lincoln may go down to posterity with that of George Washington, as the second savior of our country; the one having freed it from the tyranny of the British crown, and given us

the Federal Union, and the other having blotted out the curse and shame of human slavery, and perpetuated the Union to the latest generation.

The reading of this Memorial was followed by great applause, and a Committee chosen to present the same in person to the President. Resolutions of an earnest character were also passed, calling on Abraham Lincoln to enforce the Confiscation Act, and proclaim liberty to the slaves.

This is glorious for the West. Where is the East? Is it not time for Massachusetts to speak stronger than ever, and demand, by the voice of her million sons, that slavery, the prime cause of the accursed rebellion now blighting our beloved country, shall be removed—for ever blotted out? Terrible as is the reflection that golden hours have been squandered, it is not too late to strike the decisive blow. Let all, then, who "name the name of Christ" be sure to depart from the iniquity of American slavery. Let them remember it is not enough to pray for the right, but an earnest service must be rendered in this hour that shall make each prayer offered a blow for universal emancipation.

The Republican State Convention was held at Worcester, on Wednesday, 10th inst. The attendance was larger than was anticipated, over one thousand delegates being present. The Convention was called to order by Hon. William Claffin, of Newton, Chairman of the State Committee. William Brigham, of Boston, was chosen temporary Chairman. A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, as also a Committee on Credentials. The Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, as also a Committee on Credentials. The Committee on Resolutions, was resident, was highly approved. The appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, was to the province of the accuracy of the government. A feeble effort was made, while Mr. Dana wished to stifle all debate on that subject.

Quite a number of gentlemen spoke very ab

THE CONTRABANDS AT PORT ROYAL.

Many friends, when inquiring about the freedmen at Port Royal, have asked, "What is now needed among them?" "Do they want clothing?" In reply to these kind inquiries, I would say, answering the last one first, that they are, generally, very well provided for as to clothing. Last Spring, they were quite destitute; but during the Summer, they have bought large quantities of goods, of all sorts. Undoubtedly, they are better clothed now than they were ever before. Mr. McKim spoke of their good appearance at church in his lecture, you may recollect.

The resolutions of Resolutions, consisting of one from each Congressional District and six at large, of which Mr. Griffin was chairman. While the Committee on Resolutions was out, a State Central Committee was appointed. The whole of the State ticket of last year having been nominated by acclamation, a letter was read from Mr. Nesmith, of Lowell, declining the ensuing election. A ballot was ordered for that office; the whole number of votes cast was 717; necessary for a choice, 359; Joel Hayden, of Williamsburg, had 42, A. C. Mayhew, of Milford, had 150, Francis B. Fay, of Lancaster, had 116, and there were several scattering. Mr. Hayden was, on motion of A. C. Mayhew, unanimously declared the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Committee on Resolutions, consisting of one from each Congressional District and six at large, of which Mr. Griffin Mr. Griffin Mr. Hayden was ordered for that office; the whole number of votes cast was 717; necessary for a choice, 359; Joel Hayden, of Williamsburg, had 42, A. C. Mayhew, on Milford, had 150, Francis B. Fay, of Lancaster, had 116, and there were several scattering. Mr. Hayden was, on motion of A. C. Mayhew, unanimously declared the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Committee on Resolutions con Resolutions retained to was appointed. The whole of the State Central Committee on Resolutions was out, a State Central Committee on Resolutions was out, a State Central Committee was appointed. pearance at church in his lecture, you may recollect. The presence of the soldiers has offered a ready market for the sale of eggs, chickens, fish and vegetables. With the proceeds of these, together with the money they have earned by their labors on the plantations, the people have provided for themselves to a much the people have provided for themselves to a much tuted to establish and promote liberty. All but four of the Slave States have seceded from the Union, and those four, filled with traitors, have been kept in subjection only by overwholming military force. Complete and permanent suppression of this rebellion are the most prudent, and that as the institution of shall be exterminated.

Resolved, That we heartly applaud the gallantry and endurance of our soldiers and recovery the laws. as if they were paupers. The only ones among them who now need clothing are the aged people—those who cannot earn money with which to supply their wants. I am now preparing to return to Port Royal, and shall be glad to receive packages of clothing, or of cloth to be made up, for old colored packages men of cloth to be made up, for old colored packages men or pre-eminent merits and services of our Senators in pre-eminent merits and services of our Senators in

with something for bed ticks, or have it offered for sale at once, at a low price. Any kind of stout sacking would answer. They can fill the sacks, or ticks, with corn blades, and so make the manual sacks, or ticks, with corn blades, and so make the manual sacks.

physicians, though of course they are not provided with medical stores. We have physicians on the is-

the necessary conditions of Divine favor? Has the fact no moral meaning, that the war has suddenly placed within the power of the President the vile system that has provoked God's wrath? Is there not danger, that while we are waiting till the last terrible

#### LETTER FROM LEWIS FORD.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 7, 1862. DEAR PRIEND MAY,—I suppose you have seen accounts, before this, of the outrages of the Sioux Inhighest expediency. We call upon our President to put faith in the words of God through Isaiah, never so applicable as now: "Is not this the fast that I have been already nearly or quite five hundred men, chosen? To loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke. Is it not to deal thy bread other valuables, and their stock driven away by the to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? When thou seest the naked, that thou cover him, and that thou hide not thyself had their wheat stacked, it was burned also, in many from thine own flesh. Then shall thy light break cases. In addition to these mangled bodies strewn forth as the morning, and thy health shall spring forth forth as the morning, and thy health shall spring forth speedily, and thy righteousness shall go before thee; the glory of the Lord shall be thy rereward. Then shalt thou call, and the Lord shall answer; thou shalt feed them, it is estimated that the Indians have taken cry, and he shall say, Here I am. If thou take away about two hundred women and children captives, from the midst of thee the yoke, the putting forth of the finger, and speaking vanity; and if thou draw out thy that of their lost friends. Besides these, some sixty soul to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul; then soldiers have already been killed and about one hun-

Saux Centre had not been attacked at last accounts, waste places; thou shalt raise up the foundations of but I expect daily to hear that it has been. The inmany generations, and thou shalt be called, The repairer of the breach, The restorer of paths to dwell in."

habitants there have built a fort for protection, and a force of one hundred soldiers are on their way to the At the time of the national peril of the Jews under town. I left that place before the Indian trouble Ahasuerus, Mordecai spoke in their name to Queen broke out, and it is doubtful if there is any safety in Esther, who hesitated to take the steps necessary for their preservation, in these solemn words: "Think troubles are not yet past. Hundreds are fleeing to

come to the kingdom for such a time as this?" And (and I call the Indian war one with the Rebel war

LEWIS FORD Yours as ever.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. The Republican State Convention was held at Workester, on Wednesday, 10th inst. The attendance

and shall be glad to receive packages of clothing, or of cloth to be made up, for old colored people, men and women, who are in need of winter garments. I will take the things out and distribute them myself, according to my best judgment.

One thing is needed by all the people; that is, comfortable bedding. I am not aware that any thing has yet been done for them in this respect. As a general thing, the people, old and young, unless they lie on the floor, sleep in bunks. The only bedding they have, in most cases, consists of remnants of old clothes, pieces of blankets, and other old rags. These all have the appearance of having been used too long already. They should either be gratuitously supplied

ing would answer. They can fill the sacks, or ticks, with corn blades, and so make themselves comfortable beds.

In many cases, their cabins are very much out of repair, but if the Government continues in charge of the people, it will probably, before cold weather come.

the people, it will probably, before cold weather comes on, repair their cabins.

All the Superintendents, at times, have to act as physicians, though of course they are not provided one. The whole series was finally adopted by a very large majority.

lands, but they are not always within convenient distance, and, in many cases, with a few simple remedies, we can get along very well without sending for them. I shall be glad to receive, also, whatever any one may choose to send of medicines, of the commoner kinds, and of lotions, or "something to rub with." Almost every day, April, or Sandy, or Sue, or Grace comes with "pain o' head," "pain o' back," or with an arm "hurting me."

I know the war is constantly calling on the charitable everywhere, but I also know there are not wanting those whose charities will be freely extended to the contrabands, the poor waifs of the war.

Very truly, yours, D. F. THORPE, 60 South street, Providence, R. I.

Wery truly, yours, D. F. THORPE, 60 South street, Providence, R. I.

Port Royal, in the spirit of true benevolence, perform-

sels and men demand that the opportunity be used. And surely the fact that they have placed in our power a system which, while exposing them, is itself the growest wickedness, adds infinitely to the obligation to strike the blow.

In this view of a change of power involving an equal change in duty, we will not conceal the fact that gloom has filled our hearts at every indication that the war was still regarded as simply an issue between the Federal authorities and the rebel States, and that the pressure of rebel success might absolutely necessitate. Have we not revision to great replications of Divine favor? Has the fact no moral meaning, that the conceal that the fact has the fact no moral meaning, that the content of the death of Gen. Appleton of Ipswich will sadden the hearts of many in every part of New England who were his friends. His genial character, his dignified courtesy, his private and public usefulness, commanded a respect and affection not often enjoyed. He took a very active part in oral and philanthropic discussions, adding them with his voice and pen. He was the first one, we believe, who proposed the absolute prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks, and was the first to advocate what was well known as the Maine law, in an elaborate report on the subject. Those who differed from him in pointon recognized in him an abile and courteous opponent. He was a patriot and a Christian, and after a long and useful life, has been gathered unto his fathers, in the hope of a glorious resurrection.—Boston that the mecessary conditions of Divine favor? Has the

The Boston Journal says it is permitted to publish the following extract from a private letter, written by one of the largest slave owners in southern Maryland to a friend in Boston:—

"CHARLES COUNTY, Md., Aug. 12, 1862. "Charles County, Md., Aug. 12, 1862.

"You in Boston, I am sure, cannot have the same selings that I have in regard to this wicked rebellion. on are far removed from danger, and have not had se rebel flag flaunted in your face by the bragging indence that knows no truth or honor. Last year that of amous flag was unfurled in Charles County, and sery Union man threatened with extermination. You ought to hear the women talk treason, and then ou will believe that Eve was the instigator of the first shellion. They can beat the men in abuse and slaner. They hate, oh! how they hate a Yankee or a nion man!

receillon. They can heat the men in abuse and stander. They hate, oh! how they hate a Yankee or a Union man!

I hope we may soon be able to crush this wicked rebellion. But to do this we must bring the ringleaders to a speedy and quick punishment. When that is done, our glorious Union will be once more restored. As for the almighty negro, he does not enter into my calculation nor into my loyalty. And all the slaves in the country may go free—or go to the devil—before I would turn traitor to this glorious Union. I hope, for God's sake, the North has no intention, under any circumstances, of giving up Maryland or Washington, and abandoning the Union men of the Border States to the tender mercies of the relentless devils whose presence would curse any spot. I had almost rather live in the kingdom of the evil one himself than be obliged to live under Jeff. Davis, whom and his principles I am proud to hate. I want nothing to do with him, but to fight him or help hang him. You may think this is strong language, but if you were back here in Charles County, and had my opportunities and experience, you would hate this rebellion as I do. All last winter I was within hearing of the rebel brag and threats. I saw their movements; and on many a dark night saw the flash of their guns, and was in constant expectation of being murdered by men whose 'tender mercies' were unmitigated cruelty. \* \* \* I hope you have no rebels or rebel sympathizers at the North. If you have, they must be the meanest, blackest villains in the world."

What a stinging rebuke is such a letter to the out-ries raised by such pseudo loyal papers as the Boston ourier and Post against meddling with rebel slave roperty even to save the government!

CHANGE OF FEELING. According to the Washing ton correspondent of the Boston Traveller, the menacing of the Capital by the rebel forces has produced a great change of feeling respecting the employment of contrabands. He says:—

"Every body believes in contrabands now. They "Every body believes in contrabands now. They 'don't see why niggers shouldn't work as well as white men.' There is no objection to black men working in the entrenchments in the hot, enervating autumnal sun; and no one objects to their going to and from their work in double file; and if they do keep step and "file right" when they turn the corer, and if their leader says "halt" when they stop, or 'march' when they go on, or 'close up, men,' when they are straggling, who cares! Now that they carry their implements in a uniform manner, and conduct themselves in a business way, now that they dress similarly, and wear their clothes becomingly, it is admitted that they look much better. As they go backward and forward between the trenches and their quariers, they might readily be taken for fatigue parties of soldiers.

ies of soldiers.

"True, some do say that 'them nigs gives themeleves airs,' but still no one objects. The four thouand blacks now at work on our fortifications make
ess noise, take less room, and are less felt in the compunity as, blacks than were the four hundred similarly. unity as blacks than were the four hundred similarly munity as blacks than were the four hundred similarly employed last year. Time was when it caused an outery here if an officer's black servant appeared in his master's cast-off clothes, lest it should 'give color to the idea ' that Africans could serve as soldiers; and time was when the provost guard stripped old uniforms from the backs of the colored teamsters; but that is passed now. In fact, I don't believe that Count Gurowski's Black Regiment on parade in Pennsylvania Avenue would cause much sensation."

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT. A Washington colored) correspondent of the Philadelphia Christian decorder writes to that paper as follows:—

\*\*Recorder writes to that paper as follows:—

"Contrabands are coming into the city in great droves. It appears that many of them, in making their escape, (I speak from what they say.) three their little children into the river and drowned them, to fucilitate their flight. And there are two intelligent contrabands sitting down now in my house, who tell me that somewhere near Richmond, Va., there is a large coal mine, where several hundred colored people are at work, very low under ground, and a quantity of combustible materials are prepared and placed in it, and that a canoni is situated at a suitable distance, so that should was killed. The generalship on our side has been very low under ground, and a quantity of combustible materials are prepared and placed in it, and that a cannon is situated at a suitable distance, so that should the Union forces take Richmond, it is to be fired, which will ignite these conbustibles, and destroy every one in the coal pit. They further believe that it was God's mercy that prevented Gen. McClellan from taking Richmond; for had he taken it, the lives of thousands of colored people would have been imperilled. But it is needless to try to particularize the horrid, hideous, shocking and inconceivable scenes of suffering which are reported by some of these poor dejected sons of humanity. Oh God, were I not confident that thy mercy endureth forever, I would despair for my people; but still we ask Thee, O thou Prince of peace, in wrath remember mercy. A few weeks ago, there was a great excitement in this city, which arose from a false apprehension that certain parties were trying to was a great extended as a false apprehension that certain parties were trying to expatriate the contrabands from the country. It is to be hoped that equally as high a feeling for these homeless human beings will animate them to give of their substance, and divide their comforts, and open their doors, so that they may find shelter."

Testimony of Dr. Cutter. Dr. Calvin Cutter, acting division surgeon of Reno's division, recently captured, has been released. He estimates our casualities at 4,500 killed and wounded. Of these, 2,000 are still on the battle-field. They are being cared for. Dr. Cutter reproaches chief medical director Guild, and other rebel officers, in the bitterest terms, for leaving our poor men three days without food or even waster, and warned them that this unheard of barbarity should be faithfully reported to our surgeon general. The wounded were left lying where they fell, surrounded by putrefying corpses, exposed to all inclemencies of weather, their wounds not even moistened, nor a cup of cold water put to lips which were swollen and blackened by three days fever.

The inhumanity of the enemy went so far that they supplied our surgeons with neither food, stimulants, lint, bandages, nor operating instruments for thirty-six hours. Dr. Cutter was not even permitted to give his professional services to the wounded. In one interview with medical director Guild, he told him that he had had charge of battle-fields before now, and that he had seen that the Confederate wounded had water, food, shelter and clothes before he went to sleep. Upon which Guild said he wanted to hear no more such talk, and closed the conference.

h talk, and closed the conference.

More Rebel Potsoning. A letter dated Alexandria, Vn., Sept. 5th, from a young soldier on the way to join the 13th Massachusetts regiment, gives the following warning to beware of rebel women:—"On the railroad between Baltimore and Washington, three embers of one of the companies were poisoned by ting pies and cakes sold by women, and one died in minutes after eating an apple thus poisoned." Is there to be no end to such atrocities?

FROM RICHMOND. A correspondent of the Phila-delphia Inquirer, under date of Fortress Monroe, Sep-tember 7, says:—

"Gen. Pope's officers are kept in close confinement at Richmond, and are not allowed to purchase anything to eat or read. A Bible was sent to Captain Williams by a cousin, but they took it away from him. No communication is allowed between Pope's officers and the other Union prisoners. One officer was brought from Orange Court House in irons. Lieut. Fisher was placed irons for attempting to write to his friends."

No communication is allowed between Pope's officers and the other Union prisoners. One officer was brought from Orange Court House in irons. Lieut. Fisher was placed irons for attempting to write to his friends."

In the rebel House of Representatives, Foote, of Tennessee, offered a bill for retaliatory purposes. It recites that the enemy refuse to treat our partisan soldiers as prisoners, and have also punished innocent private citizens for their acts. It provides that an officer who may have ordered such attrocities be put to death, if captured. An equal number of prisoners, officers to be preferred, taken from the enemy, to suffer the fate inflicted on our captured soldiers or citizens.

Also a bill for the treatment of captives. It provides that any officer or private captured by our army, who shall have committed any offence pronounced felonious by the laws of the Confederacy or any State, shall be delivered up for trial.

Also, a bill to punish negroes in arms. It provides that the Federal armies incongruously composed of white and black shall not be held entitled to the privileges of war, if taken prisoners. Of such as may be captured, the negroes shall be returned to their masters or publicly sold, and their commanders to be hungor shot as may be most convenient.

Also a bill to retaliate for seizure of citizens by the enemy. It provides that for the prisoners held by the United States, a number equal to that of the citizens seized, shall be held as hostages for their safety, and subjected to like treatment. Any officers, civil or military, concerned in their service, shall be imprisoned during the war.

All the bills were referred to the Military Committee.

All the bills were referred to the Military Committee.

Up to the present time, 63 bodies have been taken from the ruins.

LETTER FROM A LOYAL MARYLANDER. DEFEAT AND RETREAT OF THE REBEL INVADERS-FEDERAL VICTORIES!

DEFEAT AND RETREAT OF THE REBEL INVADERS—FEDERAL VICTORIES!

The Rebel sympathizers: nd Unionists alike from Frederick, all agree that the invasion of Maryland has proved a grand failure. The enemy confidently calculated on obtaining not less than fifty thousand men for their army from the entire State, and instead of that number did not get enough to form one company at Frederick, and they were skedaddlers from the coming draft in that State. The most earnest and touching evidences of loyalty to the old flag were made when our forces entered the place. The loyal ladies were specially enthusiastic, while old citizens who had not even been disturbed in their property or interfered with personally, came forward and welcomed our troops as the deliverers from tyranny. The contrast between our troops and the rebels was most atriking. The latter with their once light uniforms were dingy and filthy. Few had any under-clothing, while most all were hatless and shoeless, and otherwise demoralized by their long, weary marches and continued fighting. They seemed to be well armed, and that they fight, and desperately, too, none of our soldlers question. Washington is to-day rejoicing over what now appear to be brilliant victories in Maryland. The success of our arms is the theme on every lip, congratulation passes from hand to hand, and the great, strong hope that is abroad to-day, is deep enough to settle the rebellion forever. It is the first news that has broken the gloom for months, and everything else is abandoned here to its revivifying influences.—Washington Corr. Boston Herold.

Gen. Burnside passed through Frederick early on Saturday morning, and the whole army pushed on

influences.—Washington Corr. Boston Herald.

Gen. Burnside passed through Frederick early on Saturday morning, and the whole army pushed on after the enemy by every road, even crossing fields.

The people of Frederick turned out to welcome Burnside with the wildest enthusiasm—men, women and children—and when Gen. McClellan came, the people blocked up the streets so that it was difficult for him to reach his headquarters. The scene is described as most grand. The waving of flags and handkerchiefs was universal, and the women and children screamed words of welcome at the top of their voices.

The haste of the rebels to leave Frederick was so great that they left a number of cannon, also much ammunition and provisions. In their train were about fifteen hundred wagons, nearly all empty, which would probably be filled in the valleys on their way to Williamsport. The rebels were very destitute, but an eye-witness says that the discipline was most severe amongst them. For the slightest offence, he saw officers knock men down with the butt of their pistols, and otherwise treat them with the greatest severity. All accounts represent them as excessively filthy.

Washington, Sept. 16. Harper's Ferry was sur-rendered to the rebels yesterday forenoon, after Col. Miles had been severely if not fatally wounded. There were about 2300 cavalry in the command, all of whom but about 40 escaped about 8 o'clock Sunof whom but about 40 escaped about 8 o'clock Sun day night, and cut their way through to Greencastl with but little loss. The balance of the troops, num bering from 6000 to 8000, with Gen. White's com mand from Martinsburg, were all surrendered. [The rebels have since quickly evacuated Harper's Ferry.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 17. The Herald's Washington dispatch has the following:—An officer, who just as rived from Harper's Ferry, reports that the rebel evacuated the place in a great burry. They are sending everything across the river as fast as possible. They left Harper's Ferry in such haste that they have the following the properties the converted to the co not time to complete paroling the prisoners, and number were unconditionally released in consequence

Drayton's South Carolina Brigade is entirely gone—either having been killed, wounded or taken prisoners. The 17th Michigan, a new regiment, used up this brigade—first with bullets and finally with bayonetic

bayonets.

Howell Cobb was wounded and taken prisoner, and will be back to Frederick sooner than he boasted he would.

would.

General McClellan was pushing on them very clos and had already sent to the rear 8000 prisoners an batteries.

We have taken, since Friday last, about 6000 pris

we have taken, since Friday last, about 0000 prisoners, with leas than the usual proportion of officers. The mountains are full of straggling, starving, and demoralized rebels, who are giving themselves up as fast as they can find their way into our lines.

The Union army is in splendid condition. The men are all in light marching order, and full of buoyant spirits over their successes. Several regiments of new troops were in the fight of Sunday, and behaved with great heavery. great bravery.

MIDDLETOWN, Md., Sept. 15. There was some MIDDLETOWN, Md., Sept. 15. There was some heavy fighting beyond here in the mountains yesterday. Our loss was about 1200; the enemy's was very much larger, and they were repulsed. General Reno was killed. The generalship on our side has been extraordinary. The soldiers are extremely enthusized.

trying to Hagerstown has been abandoned by the rebels, and It is to re-occupied by our troops.

The rebel loss during the day and night of Sunday was fully 15,000 in killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Lee acknowledged to the citizens of Boonsboro' that they had been defeated with terrible loss.
Our loss in killed and wounded will probably reach 3000. We lost but few prisoners.
A gang of Porter's guerrillas were attacked and routed on Monday at Shelburne, Mo., by Col. McNeil. Twenty wagons and a number of horses and guns were captured.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 17. Seventy-two thousand men have responded to the call of the Governor, to drive the traitors from our borders, who have been armed and equipped.

armed and equipped.

Gen. Lee telegraphed to Jeff. Davis on the 5th that he had paroled 1000 prisoners and captured thirty pieces of cannon and a number of stand of arms.

The rebel General Armstrong's operations in West Tennessee has been published. He claims that he passed between Boliver and Jackson, destroying the bridges and tressle work, and in the different engagements he claims to have taken 213 prisoners and killed and wounded 75.

The rebel Congress on Friday adopted resolutions thanking Gen. Lee for his late successes, and declaring it to be the policy now that Maryland was to be occupied for the purpose of advancing into the enemy's country.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 14. Further particulars of the Mumfordsville fight have been received from Mr. Thomas, who arrived from there this evening. He was present during the battle. The rebels under Gen. Duncan, numbered from 5,000 to 7,000, including cavalry, artillery and infantry.

The rebels made the attack from both sides of the river, and boldly advanced to our breastworks. They were repulsed with fearful loss. The Federal forces under Col. Wilder numbered about 2,000. At the commencement of the fight, they were reinforced by

under Coi. Wilder numbered about 2,000. At the commencement of the fight, they were reinforced by Col. Dunham with the 5th Indiana regiment. The first the rebels knew of his whereabouts was his pouring in a whole volley, killing many and stampeding the balance.

the balance.

The Federal loss was 8 killed and 27 wounded. The rebel loss was from 500 to 700 killed and wounded. The rebels who brought a flag of truce admit a loss of 400 killed. Two pieces of artillery were captured

rom the enemy.

The bridge at Bacon Creek has been destroyed.

The rebel Gen. Bragg is supposed to be at Glasgow

Gen. Pope's report is a remarkably clear and luminous military paper, and, if his statements are correct, it shows that his fallure was in no sense due to any want of exertion, skill, and care on his part, or lack of bravery on the part of his men, but to the disobedience of some of his lieutenants, to Gen. McClellan's refusal to send him supplies, and to the want of food and ammunition. At present, we know not how just his charges are, and probably we never shall know, for government has sent into the field the very men against whom they are preferred. The court of frquiry has been postponed, not because there is no occasion for inquisition, but because government durst no more act contrary to the wishes of Gen. McClellan and his friends than the Roman Senate would have dared to institute an inquiry into the conduct of Cæsar and his legates after they had crossed the Rubicon. The causes of Gen. Pope's defeat will be added to the vexing questions of history, because there is no power to make the inquirles necessary to get at the truth. That the inquiry has been postponed—forever—will be regarded by most people as strong corroborating evidence that the accusations made by Gen. Pope are well founded, and not the inventions of a disappointed commander.—Boston Traveller.

Most of the digging in the work of fortifying Cincinnati has been done by black men. Is not such conduct unconstitutional, and have not the rebels the right to demand that all fortifications thus made should be destroyed? Let the question be submitted to Taney, C. J., forthwith, or there may be some chance of the rebels getting beaten.—Ibid.

The rebels boast of having seized, and sold bury our dead, last week. Their conduct was not very honorable, but it was no worse than that of the men who sent the negroes into their bands, knowing well what their fate would be, and that the Southrons had pledged themselves, to themselves, thus to treat all dark-skinned Federalists.—Ibid.

It is said that Gen. McDowell's letter to the President, asking for a court of inquiry, is a very decided document. With reference to the words said to have been uttered by the dying Col. Brodhead, of Michigan, to the effect that he "died a victim to the imbecility of Pope and the treachery of McDowell," the latter desires a thorough investigation, not only into the facts out of which such a charge may have sprung, but into all the circumstances connected with his campaign from the beginning.

The terrible peril in which the Union cause is The terrible peril in which the Union cause is now placed at the National Capital grows out of the awful blunder committed last spring, in failing to pursue the rebels when they evacuated Manassas, and in dividing the Potomac army—sending one part of it to the Peninsula, and leaving a part on the Rappahannock. That piece of strategy has cost the nation 75,000 soldiers. 8400,000,000, and six months of precious time, and may lose us Washington, Baltimore, Maryland, and Heaven only knows what other disasters may be in store for us, as the penalties of that stupid blunder.—Chicago Tribme.

ESCAPE OF APPLETON OAKSMITH. Appleton Oak-ESCAPE OF APPLETON OAKSMITH. Appleton Oaksmith, who has been confined in Suffolk jail since December last, and was convicted in June of fitting out a vessel for the slave trade, made his escape from the jail Thursday morning, and it is supposed had been gone four hours before he was missed. His escape was not known until 10 o'clock. Sheriff Clark offers a reward of \$300 for his arrest and return, with the intimation that the remayers is likely to discuss him the nation that the runaway is likely to disguise himself as a woman or a sailor. A motion for a new trial was pending, to be argued in October.—Boston Courier.

DESCRIPTION OF OARSMITH, THE SLAVE DEALER.—Sheriff Clark thus describes Appleton Oaksmith, who escaped from Charles Street Jail on Thursday of last week:—

'Height 5 ft. 9 inches, dark, swarthy complexion,

Height of R. 9 inches, dark, swarthy complexion, harp, full, dark hazel eyes, Roman nose, very dark rown hair, thin on the top of his head, had long, full card, probably trimmed or shaved off since, stout unilt, weight 100 pounds, genteel address, air of hrewdness, soft, white hand, handsome teeth, fine-poking, and about forty years old."

St. Paul, Minnesota, Sept. 13. Four persons were killed to-day by the Indians near Mankato while threshing wheat. This was done within a mile of a company of troops. The Indians took the horses from the threshing machine, and left before the troops could reach them. These bold exploits will prevent the farmers from returning to their crops.

MASSACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY.

ceifts into the Treasury, from May 22, to Sept. 10. Collection at Feltonville, (Middlesex Co. Society,) Collection at Feltonville, (Middlesex Co. Society, M. & S. M. McFarland, to redeem pledgo, John B. Pierce, Lynn, de. do. Bourne Spooner, Plymouth, do. do. H. W. Blanchard, Neponset, Collection, Miss Dickinson's lecture, Worcester, Do., C. C. Burleigh's lecture, do. John C. Haynes, Boston, to redeem pledge, Ira Gray, Reading, to redeem pledge, Ira Gray, Reading, to redeem pledge, W. W. Dutcher, Hopedale, to redeem pledge, M. A. Dutcher, de. do. do. Luther Mclendy, Amherst, N. H., Mary May, Boston, to redeem pledge, Mary May, Boston, to redeem pledge, Cornelius Cowing, West Roxbury, Mass., Rev. W. J. Potter, New Bedford, to redeem pledge, Dr. Daniel Mann, Boston, do. do. 5 00
Adams Twitchell, do. do. do. 1 00
Wendell P. Garrison, do. do. do. do. Qo.
Reuben H. Ober, do. to redeem pledge, Jan. 1862, 10 00
Edward S. Vennard, Manchester, to redeem pledge, 1 0 00
L. H. Moere, Sadburg. Edward S. Vennard, Manchester, to redeem pledge, J. H. Moore, Sudbury, Mrs. Richard Clap, Dorchester, to redeem pledge, Miss Martha Clapp, do. do. do. Adams Twitchell, Boston, do. do. do. Miss E. H. Day, Lewiston, Mo., to redeem pledge, May, 1862,

May, 1862, Thomas Martin, Portsmouth, N. II., EDMUND JACKSON, Treasurer. ANDREW T. FOSS, on behalf of the American and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies, is now in the State of Vermont, and will speak as follows; his subject,

Slavery and the Rebellion : Peacham, Danville, Monday, " 22. Wednesday, " Groton, 24. Friday, Ryegate,

A. T. Foss will please inquire for a letter at Albany, (Vt.) post-office; or send thither for one mailed at Leicester, (Mass.) on Monday last.

CSF Letters for WILLIAM H. FIRM should be addressed VERNON, Oneida Co., N. Y., whither he has removed.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed on 95 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Paroular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. References .- Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D.

MARRIED—At Hopedale, Milford, Mass., Sept. 15, by Rev. Adin Ballou, Capt. Wm. F. DRAPER, 36th Regiment Mass. Vols., to Miss Lella W., only daughter of Hon. Da-vid Joy, of Gien Haven, N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

D. DANIEL MANN has removed his office to 146 Harrison Avenue. He has, for the past five years inserted artificial teeth on the vulcanite base, in the use of which he has made some improvements. It is better than gold, when well made, being lighter, stronger, and more durable, and is also much cheaper.

Dr. M. also uses a somewhat similar preparation for filling teeth too tender or too far decayed for filling with gold. His prices are as moderate, at least, as those of any responsible dentiet.

Hopedale Home School.

THIS Institution, after a suspension of some u will be re-opened to well-disposed pupils of good hab-s, on Wednesday, Sept. 3, for a term of hitem weeks. For particulars, address

WM. S. HEYWOOD, A. B. HEYWOOD, Hopedale, Mass., Aug 6.

BRISTOL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THIS School is located in the borough of Bristol, Ea., on the Delaware River, twenty miles above Philadel-phia. It will open its fall session on 2d day, Ninth month, let.

Terms-\$75 per session of five months.
For circular, address
RUTH ANNA PEIRCE, PRINCIPAL. REFERENCES.

James Mott, Philadelphia.

Anne Churchan, 908 Franklin street, Philadelphia.

C. N. Paisce, 501 N. Seventh street, Philadelphia.

Henny W. Biddway, Crosswicks, N. Y.

David L. Griscon, Woodbury, N. J.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Boston.

A. J. GROVER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, EARLVILLE, La Salle Co., Ill.

F Especial attention given to securing and colle

# Poetry.

For the Liberator. A WORD FOR THE PRESENT. BY ALNIRA SEYMOUR.

When shall mankind its living prophets know? Not tombs, alone, but temples, build below-From lips touched by the altar's glowing coal. And own I AM has message for to-day,

"Hadst thou but known in this, thy day"-he said Who the dark future of his nation read " But now, alas ! 'tis hidden from thine eyes, Till ruin's rayless night lowers in thy skies; Hidden because thine eyes refused to see, Hidden because thine ears were deaf to me." How through the centuries sighs that patriot wail who knew his mission could not fail, But yearned to see his country lead God's van. By merging selfish lusts in love of man!

Land of brave warriors and of bards divine, Be thy sad doom the saving power of mine! From the first chosen may the latest learn How fatal 'tis Eternal Truth to spurn; Learn, ere too late, what all time's teachings give— Only by justice can a nation live. Give us Barabbas, and away with him !" Shouted the rabble in the twilight dim : Crime stalked abroad, without condition free And God's own Son was hanged upon the tree ! In our faint hearts poor Pilate questions still-The clamorous Present, or the Eternal, will? These rebel passions we must gently quell, Further to rouse their fury is not well; Tis early morning-ere the close of day Truth may be ransomed in some easier way; Truth, ere the close of day, to heaven has fled, And midnight darkness o'er wide earth is sprd

Now ! says Jehovah's warning, awful voice-This hour, my people, make your solemn choice! There stands Barabbas—ah! ye know him well! All shames and crimes his hideous visage swell; Choose him, this morning rabble rage may cease,— Farewell, forever, to a nation's peace ! There stands the Just One, firm in his meek might While hordes of evil madden at the sight; Make him your choice—the tumult fiercer grows, Raging awhile with desperate, dying throes; But vainly, now, your power it will defy-To one wild hour the contest is confined-The righteous treaty by God's hand is signed ! A new-horn pation leads the great world's van. And through our sufferings we have ransomed man My Countrymen! the prophet speaks TO-DAY! Turn not, O, turn not from the call away!

From the American Baptist.

#### FOR WHAT ARE WE COMING? BY MRS. LYDIA BAXTER.

We're coming, we're coming"; the call has been heard With the poet's response our bosoms have stirred. We've left our companions, our loved ones at home, For what "Father Abraham," for what have we come?

Our country's in danger ! the cry has gone forth, From the East to the West, the South to the North And, promptly responding, our brothers and sires Have poured out their life-blood to smother its fires. To smother its fires-and leave the dark stain,

The root of the Upas, its wonted domain, Where the poor bleeding slave, still quivering in death 'Neath the lash of his master must yield up his breath !

Hark ! hark ! "Father Abraham"; from Washington's

The Angel of Mercy is pleading to save These sorrowing captives. Their prayers are on high. And God, in his mercy, will yet hear their cry.

Then speak, " Father Abraham" : but one word proclaim Twill lift from our country its curse and its Inscribe on your banners, ere vengeance shall fall, Our motto forever is, " Freedom for All !"

Ah! then will Jehovah appear for the right, Our foes to subdue and crush by his might : Each Star reinstated in grandeur sublime; Our Flag, long insulted, with glory will shine.

From the Congregationalist.

#### HELP FROM THE COTTON FIELDS. We have waited, Uncle Abraham, as our fathers by the sea,

We are waiting for the watchword, but the time seems very long; We can raise you up an army ten hundred thousand strong.

We hear that you are coming to sell us far away, But in our hearts we 're trusting it is not as they say ; We see your brave ones falling, we hear the cannon's roar, But we would like to join you, ten hundred thousand more.

Our hearts beat with the music so thrilling to our souls ; We see your banners flying—your army march along, And we would like to join you, ten hundred thousand strong.

We hear your bugles playing, and the drummers' rattling

We are waiting, Uncle Abraham, for you to say the word, We'll help you in the contest-this battle for the Lord : From canebrake, field and forest, we'll come, a mighty

We'll help you save the nation, ten hundred thousand strong.

Our brothers at Port Royal are forming into line, We see their bayonets glisten, their eagles brightly shine We'll fight till death for Freedom, for Right instead of

We are waiting, Uncle Abraham-ten hundred thousand

Wrong,

#### From the American Baptist. WATCHMEN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

Oh tell us, ye watchmen, the signs of the night, What cause of man's sorrow delayeth the light?

They told us rebellion was thrown from the track, The arms of our soldiers had broken its back : The pressure our nation was bringing to bear, ectly, was killing the beast in his lair.

But the wail that arises all over our land, From thousands of victims bereft by its hand Shows a strength of vitality which it were well

To consider, while striving the monster to quell Mistake not the head of the beast for its tail ; Rebellion will live until slavery fail;

Nor can we expect of great conquests to tell, Till we aim at his powder our hot shot and shell. Oh tell us, ye watchmen who stand on the wall, To whose voices we listen whenever ye call, And speak to our nation in words that are plain,

Give a sound to the trumpet we all can explain Oh tell us what sins we are clinging to still, What proud, selfish Achau has coffers to fill; Does the lowing of oxen-the cry of the slave Show the victim alive God refuses to save?

We are weary, O watchmen, of fighting with God; Though kind his chastisements, yet fearful his rod. en, ye great ones, who stand in the path, Nor suffer our nation to die from his wrath!

## THANKS.

For the dear love that kept us through the night, And gave our senses to Sleep's gentle sway; For the new miracle of dawning light Flushing the East with prophecies of Day, We thank Thee, oh our God!

For the fresh life that through our being flows With its full tide, to strengthen and to bless ; For calm, sweet thoughts, upspringing from repose, To bear to Thee their song of thankfulness, We praise Thee, oh our God!

# The Liberator.

SLAVERY AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS.

BY JOSEPH F. BRENNAN, OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

In the Slave States, manual labor is considered me nial and degrading; it is the business of slaves. The slaves themselves have no respect for the man or woperform, and few white people, after a short residence in a Slave State, have the nerve to incur the contempt of a slave. In the Free States, the majority of the people work with their hands, counting it not a degradation or reproach, but a duty and a dignity. Thus in Boston, the richest city for the number of its population in America, out of 22,000 families, in 1860, but 6000 kept a servant, and only 1300 had more than one servant to perform their household labor. In the matter of freedom is involved the great point of difspirit will not work. So the high-minded freemen idleness, and either make desperate attempts to enter the professions or emigrate to the new Free States, labor is not degradation; not, however, as the

slave has no stimulus to labor, the natural instinct of production is materially checked, The master has the power of human muscles. It has accelerated mo the desires which consume, the slave only the hand tion. It has annihilated distance. It has increased that earns. He labors not for himself, but for another, who continually wrongs him. His aim, therefore, is to do the least he can avoid punishment by doing. He of the sea, to soar into the air, to penetrate securely will practise little economy, no thrift. The master into the noxious recesses of the earth, to travers cannot force him to think or contrive; he therefore the land in cars which rush along without horses does neither. He only gives what the master can force from him, and he cannot conceal. There is no invention in the slave: in fact, there is scarcely any among the masters, for their business is to act on gress. The point that was invisible yesterday is its men, not directly on things. This circumstance unfits goal to-day, and will be its starting-post to-morrow. the slaveholder for the great operations of productive industry. All labor-saving contrivances are produced in the Free States. The proportion of patents granted internal improvements and value of the land and prop to inventors in the Slave States, up to the present erty in Slave and Free States. These differences, a time, compared with those granted to inventors in the Free States, ranks as one to eighty. The State of relative territory, are known to all. The effects of sla-New York alone has received more than three times very on education will next engage our attention. as many patents as all the Slave States, since the ce was established. In the North, the free. [Translated for the Liberator from the Pionier of Sept. 10.] man acts directly upon things by his own will; in the South, only through men reduced to the rank of things, and these things then act on material objects, without pleasure in their labor. Here it will be perceived lies the immense disparity in the results. The slave can only be employed to advantage in the cul- upon you; but, of late, you have justified my confisand years ago. He produces the coarse products, such as cotton, corn, rice, tobacco, and the sugar cane. to you my feelings, at least by a friendly sign. Your His rude and ignorant culture impoverishes the soil, kills the land. He knows nothing of the component preservation; and your safety will be my future. parts of a fertile earth. With such labor, in a few years, the land becomes barren, and the slaveholder your unassuming way made me rather depreciate you. believes he must seek new land, virgin soil, which in a few years is in its turn by the culture of the ignorant slave ruined, and has to be deserted. Nothing less than a semi-nomadic life is the natural result of given you credit for. Who but you could have writ hose who retain exclusively slave labor. The patri- ten the inimitable letter to Abolitionist Greeley, and archal institution requires the patriarchal style of the still more original address to the negro committee living, now and always practised by the uncivilized In the last-named document, there courses a humor nomadic peoples, and as a consequence, labor-saving ous vein, which betrays wholly unlooked-for qualifitools and machinery are almost unknown. The hoe cations. I have not for a long time read any thing and plough, the latter but a degree or two superior to more happy than the advice with which you banish that of Virgil, two thousand years ago, are to-day the the black devils to the coal pits of Central America; principal tools employed in Southern fields, where but, at the same time, I did not mistake the carnest slaves in squads and companies cultivate the land.

The soil is never entered beyond the depth of from it has already done its work. The slaves who learn four to six inches for purposes of cultivation. In that the ruler of the North, to whom they be ottedly Massachusetts, a slaveholder might own nearly all the looked as their liberator, knows no better fate for them land between Dorchester and Plymouth, east of the than making coal graves for themselves under th Old Colony Railroad, and with such cultivation as equator, have for ever abandoned the idea of running he bestows upon his land in the South, he would in a away from or rising against us. few years starve. Slavery, as a system of labor, dis- I mention your written performances, however courages the immigration of poor but able-bodied men | merely to show you that I slight none of your services from the Free States. The slaveholder, if you ask But words would fail me if I attempted to give due him the reason of this, will tell you they cannot stand the climate, but this is false. He and his class dread, dered my native land by your policy and your deeds. rather, the influence of the society of such men upon Much as I esteemed Buchanan, if I could set him in igration thither. In the Free States, the proprietor ple expression of my regard says more to you than the of machinery or land has to buy only labor; in the most excessive emphasis could convey. Slave States, he must buy not only machinery or The very first acts of your administration revealed land, but likewise laborers. This is what hinders the to me that you were a true statesman. The true advancement of manufactures in the Slave States. statesman is characterized, above all, by sturdy adher-At Lowell or Lawrence, the manufacturer builds his ence to the past. The past is a sure thing, an accu mill, buys his cotton, and, reserving a sufficient sum mulated fact, and therefore a firm foundation; the fu for his floating capital, he hires five hundred men and ture is a fog-streak, ranged by airy ideas, and has no women to work his machinery, paying them from basis: it is seductive to enthusiasts and revolutionists. week to week for their labor, In Virginia or South The statesman looks behind him, and steers calmly Carolina, he must buy all; not only mill, cotton and with averted face, towards coming events, if he ha machinery, but operatives also. Putting these five the compass of the past before his eyes. Of all the hundred operatives as slaves at but \$600 each, there isms which rule the world, the statesman prizes but Virginia than is required to start one in Massachuetts. This additional sum is needed before a wheel plete, if he knows how to appropriate to himself that can turn; consequently, the wheels don't turn in dullness which is impervious to all enticements of Slave States. Once in a while, a Southern Conven- honor and freedom, principles and humanity, which tion will make a convulsive effort to organize opera- enthusiasts reckon chief among their so-called ideas tions in the manufacturing way in the Slave States, Nor should the statesman even be concerned with the but nothing is produced by them but talk. At such understanding; for since the world, whose mainte meetings, it is generally proven to a demonstration nance is the problem of statesmanship, is destitute of that no finer water powers are to be found in the it, the understanding must necessarily be revolution world than in the South, no finer harbors; and as for ary, if allowed to enter into the administration. Had the raw material, is it not raised by every planter at you suffered yourself to be afflicted with understand the very doors of the capitalists? But they ignore the ing, I should have been lost as much as if you had fact that it is man power and woman power-the pow- been accessible to honor and freedom. And what er of intelligent free men, energetic free women-that would have been the consequences? Revolution! is needed to make a cotton or woolen factory a paying This assertion may seem strange in the mouth of

lates the other. The farmer not only consumes a por- party alone exhibits revolution, while I represent th tion of what he produces himself, but also a portion proper conservatism which has merely been compelled of every necessary and some of the luxuries pro- to restore to the past her well-earned rights, and to duced by his neighbors, either on the ground or secure their organic future development by opposing brought from other countries-tea, coffee, sugar, rice, revolution. When that work is accomplished, you a hats, hardware, tinware and cutlery, crockery and grateful world will bless your benevolent, conservaglassware, clocks, jewelry, books, paper, agricultural tive statesmanship. Your merit will be the greater, implements and the like. His wants stimulate the the more arduous your task,-that, namely, of helping stimulate him. All grow up together, all prosper to- your superior power as Commander-in-Chief for the gether, each having a market at home, and a commu-support of my weakness; and of swearing me nity of interest in each other. Industry, activity, in- brother, while seeking to annihilate me as a foe; and telligence and comfort are the result, and labor of all all that without damaging your "honesty." kinds is respected. In a slaveholding and slave If I had any instructions to communicate to populated State, the reverse of all this takes place. perhaps they would run somehow thus :-The Southern planter purchases nothing for his slaves except coarse cotton cloth, called jeans, to clothe not find one, take a lawyer. them, negro brogans for their feet, and pork and corn to feed them. "Hog and hominy" are the staple provender of slaves—the only food provided by the quate for the support of an able-bodied field hand, them off. Except it be the producers of corn and hogs, negro tion. Indeed, a slaveholder prides himself upon being pacity. independent of the world for his supplies. Enume rating the slave population at 2,500,000, who are thus provided for as consumers of twenty dollars' worth "Never oppose corruption, for virtue is revolu year each, ontside of what they grow on the plan- tionary. tations, and we have fifty millions of dollars a year to cover the total consumption. How will that compare with the consumption of a free population? In and if he is incapable, give him the best troops, that 1880, the 1,800,000 inhabitants of Massachusetts consumed one hundred and twenty millions of dollars' trouble. worth, or seventy millions of dollars' worth more than the whole laboring slave population of the Southern do not disturb their secret organization; so that when

## THE LIBERATOR.

convert to his purpose. To shorten his labor, he makes his head save his hands. He thinks, he contrives, he invents machines. His productive capacity is ex-tended an hundred fold by his use of wind, water, steam. Such extension is a solid gain, not only to himself, but to all mankind. While South Carolina enslaves men. Massachusetts enslaves the elements of nature. New England has kidnapped the Merrimack, the Penobscot, and a hundred smaller streams. She has seized fire and water, and bound them with an iron yoke, making with them an army, a nation, of powerful but pliant workmen. The patriarchal institution of slavery represents the 19th century before Christ; the economic institution of machinery rep-resents the 19th century after Christ. The law of the former discourages progress; the law of the latter invites progress. In their results, they are thirty-eight former, it is delightful to turn to those of the latter ference in a Slave State between labor and independ-ence. Where it is a social disgrace to work, men of mass of mankind always have understood and always will understand the word good. It has lengthened life by reducing the drain upon its vitality. It has extinguished many virulent diseases. It has increased the fertility of the soil. It has given new securities enterprising New Englander, seeking more room for to the mariner. It has spanned great rivers and estuhis expansive ideas, but because his condition is a reof the earlier age. It has conducted the thunderbol Most of the work of a productive character in the innocuously from heaven to earth. It has lighted up Slave States is therefore done by slaves. But as the the night with the splendor of the day. It has extended the range of human vision. It has multiplied correspondence, all friendly offices, all dispatch of business. It has enabled man to descend to the depths and the ocean in ships which sail against the wind

I will not dwell further upon this branch of m subject, nor even touch on the vast difference in the well as the difference in population in proportion t

## JEFF. DAVIS TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

I must confess to you, that I have indeed alway placed the greatest confidence in you, and, from the beginning of the insurrection, built my chief hopes grateful man in the world, if I did not communicat election was my elevation; your government was my

Formerly, when I did not know you intimately Your words, as well as your acts, since then, have made you invaluable to me. Even as a writer, you have surprised me by productions which I had never

your place, I would not do it at any price. This sin

men who is called a rebel against his rightful govern In a community of free labor, each laborer stimu- ment. But it will not have escaped you that your sses, salt, spices, cotton and woolen goods, shoes, well as I will be called by our right names, and a nechanic and the merchant, while theirs in return me to dominion, while fighting me; of employing

"Make a banker Secretary of War, or, if you can

"Make no preparations till I have made mine "Do not try to secure important points till I have captured them, nor to obtain decisive positions till I masters. Twenty dollars a year are considered ade- hold them, nor to remove stores till I have lugged

"Everywhere put Generals at the head who have brogans, and the article called "jeans," no one is most sympathy for me; and where this sympathy is benefitted by the consumption of the slave popula- wanting, it must be supplied by stupidity and inca-

"Should you unfortunately gain a victory, be care

"If you have a General suspected of treason mote him, that he may not waste his talent on trifles

States combined. But comparison is not to be tole- the time of my visit calls me that way, I may not lack the acclamation and support of ' the people.'

the chief end-that everything may remain paralyzed for freedom as the South is for slavery. The shackles by uncertainty and anxiety; only on one point be true to yourself—nowhere permit the interests of sla-fighting to build a glorious mansion for the future, not very to be earnestly assailed, or the anti-slavery spirit to revamp the decayed edifice that from its innate to enter the army. Remove every General who has abolition sympathies; and if you cannot universally consequence of an equivocal and contradictory policy. order the rendition of fugitive slaves, at least you No wonder our attitude bewilders foreign nations ! will punish no officer who prosecutes the business in spite of the laws.

"Aim to squander as much blood and treasure as possible without doing us special harm, that the people of the North may become thoroughly exhausted, and disposed by faintness and despair to consent to my plans, as soon as the moment has arrived for their execution. Suffer, too, your ministers wantonly to tience has ceased to be a virtue. Freedom should

instruct you, if I were authorized to, and deemed it our armies in the field march to certain and lasting secessary. But, as it is, I modestly leave every thing to your own discretion; for, as before said, my confl ence in you is unlimited. To give you a still further proof of this, I will reveal to you my whole plan

Since your Generals, whom you knew how to seect so appropriately, have opened for me the way to Washington, the mob believes that my next step is the possession of your capital. The tools think I am endeavoring to destroy my own residence, and prematurely to remove my best friend from the management of my possessions. I shall seek to take, and, if For th necessary, annihilate Washington, only when I despair of accomplishing my other plans. These are, at present,-by gaining the Border States, and a firm hold in a couple of Northern States, with the solation of Washington,-to prove the opposition of Northern revolutionists to my undertaking unprofitable, and to enchain the sympathies of my Northern friends. Then first, when this has come to pass, will I enter my capital as a victor, and (of course) with the olive branch in my hand. I would it is true, be content with the independence of the South as a makeshift, if I absolutely must; but her future would be too precarious and contracted without the addition of the North, and therefore I, the Secessionist, am as good a Union man as you. But the Union which I wish is the old Union, and the development I wish is that organic development which your party destroyed. The natural expiration of that party is the condition of the development and continued supremacy of slavery—a condition on which alone the Union can have stability and a grand future. By our quarrel, we have for the first time learned the full extent of our strength. No power in the world will withstand us, if I, at the head of the two million soldiers who now are fighting each other, and master of a proportionate fleet, dictate law to the people of this Republic and to the whole continent. The paltry European monarchs, who think they can now withhold from me the favor of their recognition, shall tremble, after I have first secured my recognition this side the water. Mexico, Cuba, and the African slave-trade will be my first foreign aims; and wo to the power that blocks my way to their accomplishment! In ten years, this Republic, founded anew on the broadened basis of slavery, and strengthened by efficient precautions against the misuse of what the ideologists style reedom, will be the mistress of America and the arbiter of the world.

You, dear colleague, could now, to be sure, cross hese vast schemes by a very simple means. You need merely with your iron-clad ships take Charleston, Mobile and Savannah, and land there an army with Generals a la Fremont, Hunter, Phelps, &c., for the instigation of the slaves; receive the everywhere into the army; proclaim universal emanipation; and have every traitor seized by the throat. ut even without my conjuring you, you will know how to avert such revolutionary attempts. If you do this, and the people of the North continue you at your of the Union. post, I shall have no fear for the hereafter.

We shall meet again in Washington. Your sincere friend. J. DAVIS.

sharp, short, and decisive "? Our military leaders rould not need the pressure of an impatient people ous severity would mark the conduct of the war The swift-pouncing eagle, not the tardy tortoise

Acknowledging the truth of this, can thinking minds avoid the conclusion, that the policy of our Government, in its efforts to subdue the South, is radically wrong? Seventeen months have passed since the capture of Sumter. Though vastly superior in physical strength, pecuniary resources, and moral power, to the South, we have been worsted in the end recedes as we advance. Not Richmond, but

How much longer must we stumble along in this disheartening gloom, before the people will understand that the real battle which is to decide the future of the Republic is one of OPINION, and to be fought, not at the South, but at the North? Thus far, Slavery in arms has been triumphant, because Slavery, under the guise of loyalty, has interposed to paralyze every blow aimed at rebellion. Senator Wilson stated the exact truth at the Fremont meeting-" The man who is the difference between the assassin and the soldier. The former stabs under the guise of friendship: the atter strikes without concealment, and with fair warning. Therefore, the first work is to expose and crush out treason in our midst. Every day of indecision and paltering, on the part of the Government, adds grasping his disengaged hand, was a Democrat, strength to these allies of Jefferson Davis. Though numerically small, as compared with the great mass ing. Therefore, the first work is to expose and crush of loyal people, their influence is immense. Loudnouthed and positive in their assertions, untiring in their enerts, and using the shibboleth of "the Consti-tution and the Union" to cloak their treasonable de-signs, they overawe the weak and the timid. Demo-souls forever!"

"They sleep for the Flag," says he softly, "and may its stars shed pleasant dreams upon their loyal souls forever!" their efforts, and using the shibboleth of "the Consticratic pro-slavery earnestness is more than a match for Republican indifference.

trayed. The President, in his anxiety to avoid being extract. partisan in his appointments, has given the control of our armies to generals who were his strongest opponents. In attempting to escape Scylla, he has rushed upon Charybdis. In his eyes, the record of a pro-sla-

tred of free institutions. The absence of Sumner below:from the Senate Chamber, in these revolutionary times would be a national calamity. The news of his de-

"Be nowhere consistent-except in your efforts for Before we can expect success, we must be as united

"For sea and land don't understand, Nor sky, without a frown, See rights for which the one hand fights, By the other cloven down."

The great heart of the North is right. It waits anxiously for the talismanic word of EMANCIPATION to tience has ceased to be a virtue. Freedom should be the press, that your countrymen may be somewhat accustomed, when they fall under my government."

aggressive, not apologetic. When the people shall the press, that your countrymen may be somewhat accustomed, when they fall under my government." Nearly in this wise, my esteemed colleague, would treason in our midst will hide its diminished head, and

#### MR. DICEY'S OPINION OF THE ABOLI-TIONISTS.

Till very lately-in fact, till the outbreak of the insurrection—to hold abolition opinions was to ex-clude yourself from society. It has been my good fortune in New England to see a good deal of the Abolitionist party, and I have never come across a set of people whom I admired and respected more. set of people whom I admired and respected more.

For the sake of principle, they have suffered social martyrdom. They have been excluded from office, from political distinction, and even from the courtesies of social life. I don't believe myself that persecution is good for any man, and I have little doubt that the Abolitionists have had their minds to a certain extent warped by persecution. Every man's hand was against them, and therefore they had an irresistible sympathy with all isolated and unappresented. irresistible sympathy with all isolated and unappreciated sects and doctrines. The churches, one and all, were against them, and so the Abolitionists have a great measure the support of the religious world. Religion, I suspect, has suffered more than the Abolitionists by the separation, but still the Abolitionists bave suffered also. The great cause of Abolition has been mixed up with, and discredited by, the discretization of the second of the se tinet causes of Spiritualism and Non-Resistance and Women's Rights. Take Wm. Lloyd Garrison, for instance—as earnest and single-hearted a reformer, I believe, as the world has seen; yet the influence of his gallant life-long struggle against slavery been nullified by the fact that he was also wowed advocate of every one of the many "isms which New England has given birth to. It is aston ishing how little the leaders of the Abolitionist cause ishing now little the leaders of the Abolitionist cause are known of in their own country. The other day, at a party I was present at, I heard a lady ask, in apparently good laith, and as far as I could judge, without any affectation, whether Mr. Garrison was not a negro; and the remark hardly seemed to cause ent. I was surprised, too, to find how many of the people I met, most of whom were staunch Republicans, had never heard Wendell Phillips lecture; yet, to my mind, of the whole Aboli-tionist phalanx, Wendell Phillips is the tower of strength. His friends say that he is the Aaron of the party, while Garrison has been the Moses. It may be so; but the words and voice which have stirred up the hearts of the New Englander long years past, have been those of Phillips. What-ever your opinions may be, I defy you to listen to that scathing, living eloquence of his, and not be carried away for the time at least. Most of us have a heart somewhere about us, and Wendell Phillips more than any English orator I have ever heard knows how to find the heart out, and work upon its Let me not be understood, by these remarks, to

convey an impression that the influence of the Abo-litionists has been small. It is to them, in great measure,—to their unceasing testimony as to the truth of the "higher law,"—that the existence of the Re-publican party is due. The last few months, too, have much altered their social and political position: they are no longer against the Union, but advocates of the Union. of the Union. As the people became more and more convinced that the Abolitionist maxim is true, and the Union is incompatible with slavery, the bitter opponents of slavery became, in popular idea, the friends of the Union. Indeed, the recent policy of the Abolitionists is explained, better than by any alaborate avalancing by a saving of Woodell Philadella (1998). WHERE THE REAL BATTLE IS TO BE FOUGHT.

If the United States were at war with a foreign nation, who can doubt that the conflict would be "sharp, short, and decisive"? Our military leaders I never expected then that slavery and the devil would secede from the Union." So it is. Secession would seceed from the Union." So it is. Secession has brought the Abolitionists and the Republicans incompetent generals for months of wasted time, millions of wasted money, and thousands of wasted lives, would be less popular. Celerity of action and vigor
of the Union.—From MacMillan's Magazine.

## ORPHEUS C. KERR'S LAST.

From the last letter of Orpheus C. Kerr we extract the following passage :-

It is the "Union as it was" that we want, m boy, and those who have other articles to sell are hereby accused of being accursed Abolitionists. I was talking the other day to a venerable Congress-man from Maryland, who had just arrived to protest against the disturbance of mail facilities between field, and the emptiness of our boast, that the rebellion
would be "speedily crushed," made manifest. The
eracy, and says he, "I have several friends who are Confederacies, and they inform me they are perfect ly willing to return to the Union as it was, in case

they should fail in their present enterprise."
"If I thought," says the Congressman, hastily
placing a lottery ticket in his vest pocket, "if thought that this war was to be waged for the pur-pose of injuring the Southern Confederacy, rather than to restore the Union as it was, I should at once demand more mileage of the Government, and re-peatedly inquire what had become of all the 'Wide-

As he uttered the last horrible threat, my boy, exact truth at the Fremont meeting—"The man who believes slavery to be right is a traitor." The difference between the Northern and the Southern traitor last campaign are indeed fast asleep now, when their needs them. I saw one of them slumbering country needs them. I saw one of them are controlled the was sleeping with his right arm twisted in the spokes of a disabled cannon wheel, and a small purple mark

indignant that I could not help pointing it out to the chaplain. The chaplain looked a moment at the n Ticket before us.

ratic pro-slavery earneatness is more than a match or Republican indifference.

Into the hands of these men our cause has been be-

## THE SITUATION.

If anybody can inform us as to the situation of upon Charybdis. In his eyes, the record of a pro-sla-very Democrat is a better passport to governmental favor than an anti-slavery life. It is an indisputable Maryland and Pennsylvania, he will visit New favor than an anti-slavery life. It is an indisputable fact, that the men who were in fullest sympathy with the rebel chiefs, before treason rose in arms, are now mainly trusted with the conduct of the war. Can we wonder that the National cause is in disgrace, while half-hearted McClellan leads our armies, and brave, far-seeing Fremont is left without a command?

Let the people be vigilant in this trial-hour of our history. While the friends of freedom rest trustfully upon their oars, waiting for "the logic of events" to give us final victory, the enemies of the Republic work with unceasing vigor.

In Massachusetts, the secession element is banding to prevent the reelection of Charles Sumer. Be not deceived. Though professedly Republican papers, like the Boston Advertiser and the Springfield Republican, are bowling in unison with the secession Couriers and Posts, the movement has its origin in the hatted of free institutions. The absence of Sumper from the Senate Chamber, in these revolutionary times,

" To the People of my Kingdom, South and North:

feat would be most welcome to Confederate ears, and every newspaper of doubtful loyalty in the Northern States would shout aloud its hosanna.

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to crown the arms of my troops with victory; and, whereas, the slaveholding States have fully vindi-

cated their superior power and bravery over nutmeg intruders, upon the field of battle, who is dared to question our right and capacity to rule, govern this whole country; therefore, be it is that I, Jefferson Davis, by virtue of my power, in obedience to the expressed wishes of my in subjects in both sections of the nation, do do that the instrument known as the Constitute the United States is hereby defunct and sque-that I have caused a new order of things to that I have caused a new order of thing tablished on this side of the Atlantic Oc will be duly promulgated through the De having these matters in charge. The free States will be taxed to pay the they have imposed upon my loyal sub-slave States, in befriending me and the stitution, and for property destroyed the invasion of my beloved South. ner & Co. are hereby admonished that the better not show their heads in this climate, they desire to become somewhat notoriom in a annals of history as having died martyn in in

one idea.'
My faithful and pious friend, Stonewall Jacks is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army the new Confederacy, and will be respected obeyed accordingly.

One hundred dollars will be paid to any win

nan who will return my runaway coacha has betrayed my secrets."

JEFFERSON DAVIS, President

### From the New York Sunday Mercury, A LEAF OF HISTORY.

The "concatenation of consecutive conquest" achieved by military genius in Virginia finds due to rification in this agreeable lyric, which comes is a profound believer in STRATEGY.

Since war is a trade by generals made,
To puzzle the shrewdest of focs,
'Tis not very strange its moves should derange
The scent of the multitude's nose. Let those who suspect a trifling defect

Somewhere in our national plan, Consider once more, as never before, Our gains since the fighting began From fight Number One, at storied Bull Run

Our army demoralized fled, When Abe had the grace instanter to place Our own "little Mac" at its head; Who sent it to drill, and gave it a fill

He stayed in one spot, cold weather or hot, Till loudly the people did cry-Till loudly the people did cry— Quite blind to his plan, not knowing their man— "Our cause by inaction will die."

Be patient," he said, uplifting his head, And pointing to Munson's at hand, The rebels up there will soon be nowhere, For sure I will capture the band."

Ere scarcely a month, while never a gun th-With infantry light he travelled at night, To find—not a rebel about.

The people did cheer, the tidings to hear, And said, "He has captured the Hill"; And truly he had, though some men were mad Because he found nothing to kill. Manassas came next, and many, perplexed

To find him delaying so long, Cried—"Haste, little Mac, on Beauregard's track, And you shall be famous in song." With thousands five score he marched as before-

'Twas then that it seemed, what no one haddran That war could be bloodlessly waged, And little Mac's stock went up like a rocket, leaving his critics enraged

Then Yorktown he sought, and having first brough With marvellous skill, kept digging, until The rebels took leave of command.

From thence by degrees, through morass and but Much promising headway he made,
Till gaining by toil some miles of the soil,
The order was—" Out with the spade!" Then followed at sight the Seven Days' Fight

With Dixie's "superior race";
The end was retreat, some called it defeat,
But he called it "changing his base." What after that came is patent to fame;

And now, that his strategy's o'er, We find little Mac to Washington back, And just where we found him before. He gained what he sought-or, so we are taught-

Could only be styled, unless by a child, Then honor to Mac; with him at our back We surely have nothing to dread; Just give him a corps of a million or more, And still he'll keep pushing ahead.

The Riche

But in case there should be certain ones who can't His strategy's excellence plain; His fame to enhance. Abe gives him a chance To practise it over again

#### From the Evening Post. THE NEGRO ON THE FENCE. Hearken to what I now relate,

wagoner, with grist for mill, A brawny negro passed that way, So stout he might a lion slay. So stout he might a lion slay.

"I'll put my shoulder to the wheels,
If you'll bestir your horse's heels!"
So said the African, and made
As if to render timely aid.
"No." seried the wareness." Stand her "No," cried the wagoner, "Stand back!
I'll take no aid from one that's black;" And, to the negro's great surprise, Flourished his whip before his eyes. Our "darkey" quick "skedaddled' And sat upon the wayside fence. Then went the wagoner to work, And lashed his horses to a jerk; But all his efforts were in vain But all his efforts were in vain
With shout, and oath, and whip, and rein.
The wheels budged not a single inch.
And tighter grew the wagoner's pinch.
Directly there came by a child,
With telling store and rein wild. With toiling step and vision wild.

"Yather," said she, with hunger dr

"We famish for the want of bread." Then spake the negro: "If you will, I'll help your horses to the mill." The wagoner, in grievous plight, Now swore and raved with all his might, Because the negro wasn't white; And plainly ordered him to go To a certain place that's down below. Then rushing came the wagoner's wife, To save her own and infant's life; By robbers was their homstead sacked, And smoke and blood their pillage tracked. Here stops our tale. When last observed, Here stops our tale. When last oh The wagoner was still "conserved" In mud at bottom of the hill, But bent on getting to the mill: And bard by, not a rod from thence,

### IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing WITHOUT SMUTTING."

The negro sat upon the fence.

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER WOULD inform the public that she has removed it

No. 31 WINTER STREET, Where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.
She is sure to cure in nine cases out of ten, as the life for many years made the hair her study, and is serviced for many years made the hair her study, and is serviced. Her Restorative differs from that of any one size, her made from the roots and herbs of the forest.
She Champoes with a bark which does not grow is the country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair help using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair first turning grey.

turning grey.

She also has another for restoring grey hair to its silvar all color in nearly all cases. She is not afraid to spaid her Restoratives in any part of the world, as they are so in every city in the country. They are also packed for its customers to take to Europe with them, county to ladies or three years, as they often say they can get saiding abroad like them.

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Refuge ! B A specimen of t THE

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